The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2401. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hammonia and the Hungarian.

News from the Seat of War in Italy.

THE FRENCH BEFORE VENICE.

Rumored Difficulty Between France and England.

WAR MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIA.

STATE OF PARTY IN ENGLAND.

THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

The Hamburg screw steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. Schwensen, from Hamburg, May 15, and Southampton the 18th, at noon, with 406 passengers, arrived about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool May 18, arrived at Quebec yesterday morning.

We receive by this arrival, London papers to the 18th inst., one day later than by the *New-York*. There is some additional news of interest.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Napoleon remained at Alessandria busied with his Generals in laying strategical plans.

The Piedmontese cavalry had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian Hussars, and made some prisoners.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

The bridge of Stella had been threatened by the Austrians, who have workmen assembled there and at other points on the Po.

The waters of the Po had risen.

Women and children of the country were compelled by the Austrians to labor at the works.

Several Sardinian Mayors, who refused to comply with the Austrian demands for contributions, had been arrested.

Rains were falling incessantly, which accounts for the inactivity of the troops. Some of the Austrian works were damaged.

The Austrian Lloyds had stopped running all their steamers.

SARDINIAN OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Turin, Monday, May 16.

A body of our cavalry has recently fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars near Voghera, and took prisoners a wounded corporal and some privates. The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio.

Nothing new from Vercelli.

The *Gazetta di Bologna* announces officially that Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

Alessandria, Monday, May 16.

The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

Turin, Tuesday, May 17.

The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po had risen considerably. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labor at the works.

The Mayor of Barbianello, a village in the district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply with the demand for contributions, have been arrested.

Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Broni and Stradella.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ITALY.

A correspondent writes from Paris, on the 16th: "Four regiments of the line and a battalion of chasseurs will leave Paris this evening to complete the *corps d'armée* now in course of formation at Genoa, to be placed under the orders of the Prince Napoleon. This corps is called the fifth *corps d'armée*, and may be destined to perform the important functions confided to the fifth wheel of a coach. The Prince has addressed to his soldiers an order of the day:

"Soldiers of the Fifth Corps of the Army of Italy: The Emperor has summoned me to the honor of commanding you. Amongst you are several of my old comrades of the Alma and Inkermann. As in the Crimea, as in Africa, you will retain your glorious reputation. Discipline and courage are the virtues which you show to Europe, watching the coming events. The country which was the cradle of ancient civilization is about to owe to you its freedom—you are about to deliver it *for ever from its rulers*—those eternal enemies of France whose name is so mixed up with the memories of our struggles and our victories.

"The reception of their liberators by the Italian people, shows the justice of the cause which the Emperor has undertaken to defend.

"Long live the Emperor! France and Italian independence!

"The Prince commanding the fifth Corps of the army of Italy, NAPOLEON JEROME."

THE ALLIED ENCAMPMENT IN PIEDMONT.

A letter from Alessandria of the 12th says:

"Some Austrian prisoners, who had been the day before yesterday brought in from San Salvatore, were sent off last evening by railway to Turin. A German gendarme was among the prisoners. On being questioned by some Frenchmen who spoke German, he said that the general opinion entertained in the Austrian army was that the right bank of the Po had been for several weeks guarded by an immense French army, and that the Austrian soldiers were not anxious to occupy positions there on that account. The influx of troops at the camp is of great advantage to the keepers of restaurants and *cafés* here, who reap enormous profits from the war. During the last week these establishments have certainly gained more than they generally do in half a year. It must, however, be said to their credit that they do not take advantage of present circumstances to kill the goose with golden eggs. Provisions and refreshments of every kind are sold at prices which are regarded as fabulously cheap by the French soldiers, who have not forgotten the extortions practiced at Kamiesch and Balaklava. Prices are generally about a third less than those at Lyons. It is true that in certain towns the quality is on a par with the cheapness. At San Salvatore, for instance, at the boarding-house resorted to by the Sardinian Generals, the most sumptuous repasts scarcely exceed in value 25 to 31 soldi; but, in order to be induced to swallow the food provided, a Frenchman not much of an epicure would in France demand an indemnity of at least 100f. For my part, I could not but admire the self-denial with which those Piedmontese officers, most of them belonging to rich families, resign themselves to swallow such atrocious dinners out of love for their country."

FRENCH DEPENDENCE UPON THE BAYONET—HISTORICAL MEMORANDA OF THE WEAPON.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* has the following: "The Emperor Napoleon III. said in his proclamation—'The new rifle arms are only dangerous at a distance; they will not prevent the bayonet from being as heretofore the terrible arm of the French infantry.' The bayonet is, in fact, an arm peculiarly French. It was invented, it is said, at Bayonne, in 1641, and employed in 1670 in the regiment of the King's Fusiliers. It sensibly modified the system of military art in Europe, as it made cavalry less redoubtable to infantry, and caused the fire of lines of battle to cease to be regarded as the principal means of action. The bayonet has, in fact, become the decisive arm of combat. According to a local tradition, it was in a small hamlet in the environs of Bayonne that this arm was invented. What led to the invention of it was, that in a fierce combat between some Basque peasants and some Spanish smugglers, the former having exhausted their ammunition, and being thereby at a disadvantage, fastened their long knives to their muskets, and by means of the weapon so formed put their enemies to flight. This arm rapidly came into general use in Europe. After the King's regiment, several others were provided with the bayonet, and the dragoons received it in 1676. In 1678, at the time of the peace of Nimeguen, all the French grenadiers had the bayonet; but the socket which makes the use of it so easy was not invented until a later period. An unsuccessful experiment with the socket was made before Louis XIV., in 1688, but the want of uniformity in the muskets was then an obstacle to the adoption of this simple and efficacious piece of mechanism. Bayonets at that time were a sort of dagger, of which the handle was placed in the muzzle of the musket, and, of course, prevented the musket from being fired. The first battle at which the bayonet was seriously employed was that of Turin, in 1692; but it was not until the battle of Spires, in 1703, that the first charge with the bayonet was executed. After that epoch, up to 1792, the bayonet was often employed in combat, and the Prince de Ligne called it a 'peculiarly French arm,' owing to the manner in which our soldiers used it; but the real value of it was not revealed until the wars of national independence. Then the bayonet really became a French arm. 'The bullet is wild,' said Suwaroff, 'but the bayonet is prudent and sure.'"

AFFAIRS ON THE ADRIATIC.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ANCONA.

Rome, Monday, May 16.

On the 11th instant the Tuscan Consul at Ancona hauled down his flag. On the 12th the French and Sardinian Consuls protested to the Delegate against the continuation of fortifications, and threatened to demand their passports. On the 13th the Austrians were at work leveling a casino, although the state of siege has been raised.

A FRENCH SQUADRON BEFORE VENICE.

Trieste, Tuesday, May 17.

Yesterday afternoon the French squadron was before Venice. Since yesterday the Austrian Lloyds have ceased running all their steamers. The National Bank of Vienna has granted to the deputation from the Bourse of this place an advance of 1,000,000 florins.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR CAPTURING AUSTRIAN MERCHANTMEN.

Trieste, Sunday, May 15.

The English merchant steamer *Douro* has arrived with the East Indian mails and passengers. When passing Avlona, in Turkey, she was boarded by the boats of a French ship-of-the-line. A French squadron, consisting of two ships-of-the-line and a frigate, have captured four Austrian merchant vessels.

THE AUSTRIAN FLOTILLA AND THE FRENCH FLEET.

The Austrian flotilla, has received orders to take refuge at Trieste, where the French Navy will not attack it, as the port belongs to the Federal Territory; but that prudential measure had not been completely executed, it is said, when Admiral Jurien de la Gravière entered the Adriatic, so that his division may intercept the Austrian division, which would then take shelter under the guns of Venice, and be open to attack. At all events, the blockade of the Adriatic will be strictly maintained by a force of four large steam-frigates and two vessels of the line. Instructions have been forwarded to the commanders of all the French Naval stations to respect the Austrian frigate *Novara*, which is engaged in a scientific voyage round the world.

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

Carlsruhe, Monday, May 16.

An Address of the Deputies to the Grand Duke of Baden, declares for the necessity of all Germany participating in the present struggle. At Munich there is much popular exasperation against the hesitation of Government.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Monday, May 16.

According to the revised stenographical report, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the recent debate, said that "Prussia is prepared and resolved to fulfill its mission, *even far beyond the duty imposed upon it by the Federal Constitution*."

MINOR INDICATIONS OF SENTIMENT.

Let me now give you, says a Vienna letter writer, a few instances of the growing excitement in Germany. In Bavaria, the Queen, who is a born Princess of Prussia, has put an interdict on the use of the French language at Court. In Munich, as well as in Stuttgardt and Dresden, female societies are forming for the purpose of pledging as many of their fair sex as possible to refrain from wearing crinoline, or any other article of French manufacture. In half a dozen reading-rooms of Southern Germany, the Cologne *Gazette*, an organ of the Prussian Ministry, has been tabooed on account of its coolness and want of *animus* against France. In one of its last numbers, the same paper publishes a communication from old Professor Arndt, the national poet, and, for half a century past, one of the most eminent patriots. In this, the veteran defender of German rights, while reprobating to the utmost France and the French, yet exhorts Germany not to assist Austria in keeping Italy, but to acquiesce in the national though moderate policy of the Cabinet of Prussia.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Osservatore Triestino* states that the commander of the 3d and 6th Russian *corps d'armée* is seeking an excuse for marching into the Danubian Principalities.

The *Nord* publishes the following telegram:

"The Russian Government has given orders for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th *corps d'armée* to be placed immediately on a war footing, with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each.

The reserves are to be called in, and all soldiers on furlough to rejoin their colors, to be ready to march within three months."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN MOLDO-WALLACHIA.

Bucharest, Saturday, May 14.

Ten thousand guns have arrived from France; 15,000 more are expected from thence, and 25,000 from Belgium. The camp at Plojesti will be composed of 20,000 men. Many Russian agents are working upon the population.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The *Moniteur*, of the 17th, contains a report of the Minister of Finance, respecting the subscriptions made towards the new loan. The subscribed capital amounts to 2,307 millions. Eighty millions have been subscribed in sums of 10 francs rente. The number of subscribers is 525,000. The Ministerial report points out, that such results prove the solidity of the French financial system, and the wealth, power and patriotism of France. They also show the intimate union of France and the Emperor, and the entire confidence of the nation in the strength and wisdom of the Sovereign who presides over its destinies.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The report of M. Devinck upon the general budget of the receipts and expenditure of the French Exchequer for 1860 has been distributed. According to the estimates, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses amount to 1,795,367,481 francs, and the receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, to 1,800,654,379 francs, showing a balance of receipts over expenditure of 5,286,898f., but by various additional charges the Government proposes an increase of the expenses amounting to 2,346,227f., thereby reducing the surplus to 2,940,671f. The commission of the budget has made, however, a certain number of reductions in the estimates, amounting in all to 1,955,930f. This sum, added to the above surplus, gives a balance of 5,896,601f. The commission proposes to take 5,000,000f. of the surplus, which, with 20,000,000f. of the sinking fund, will furnish the necessary means for paying the interest of the new loan. Thus the definitive excess of receipts over expenditure for the budget of 1860 will be 896,601f.

FLUCTUATIONS AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, May 17—11 45 A. M.

Rentes commenced at 61 10, rose to 61 15, and are now 61 05.

12 47 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes 61 30.

2.20 P. M.—Rentes fell to 60 85. Tendency very heavy.

3.35 P. M.—The Bourse closed flat, Rentes 61 for money and 60 85 for account, being only a fractional decline since yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANGRY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Advertiser.

We are enabled to state that a very angry correspondence is just now going on between the French and English Governments, relative to the permission granted by our Government to Austrian vessels to take shelter under our guns at Malta.

The French Government energetically complains of this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as French vessels, having no fear of Austrian ships, do not seek or require the same protection.

STATE OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

We may state (says the *Advertiser*) for the information of our readers who are naturally anxious to learn the probable course of events on the assembling of the new Parliament, that the tactics which ought to be pursued by the Liberal Party are just now under the consideration of their leaders. A few days ago, it was thought the best course to adopt would be to move an amendment to the Address, condemnatory of the conduct of the Derby Government in dissolving Parliament at a time when a general war in Europe was apprehended by all classes in the country, and towards which the first step had already been virtually taken by the hostile attitude assumed by France and Austria towards each other. But we believe we are correct in stating that this idea has been given up, and that it is now resolved, that in the event of the Queen's Speech containing no recognition of the expediency of Parliamentary Reform, an amendment will be moved to the Address, condemnatory of the omission, and affirming the justice and necessity of Reform in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Milner Gibson, and several others, have interchanged their sentiments as to the best mode of drawing up the amendment in question. It was proposed that Lord John Russell should move the amendment; but since then it has been suggested that Lord Harry Vane, or some other less prominent member than the noble Lord, should have the task confided to him. However, nothing on the point is yet definitely settled. In the event of such an amendment not being carried, it is intended that, in the second week of the session, a substantive resolution should be proposed, expressive of a want of confidence in the Government, and it is believed that a greater number of members would be induced to support such a resolution than would be found to vote for an amendment to the Address. It is thought this will be the best course to adopt, because Lord Derby, when he dissolved the late Parliament, did so on the alleged ground that he appealed to the country under the full conviction that the result would be an expression of confidence in his Government. We can state that Lord Palmerston will concur in the course in question, and that the no-confidence motion will be carried by a majority of between twenty and thirty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank of Hamburg had lowered its rate of discount from 4@4½ ℔ cent. to 3@4 ℔ cent.

The business on the London Stock Exchange on the 17th was limited, and the tone of the market was less firm. Consols closed at 91⅛@91¾. Applications for discount were light, though the demand for money on the Stock Exchange was rather more active.

At Manchester Tuesday was a quiet day. Prices underwent a considerable decline, and the tendency was still downward. The principal buyers kept out of the market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—May 17.

The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which 500 were taken for export. The sales include 70 Egyptian, at 7¾d. to 8½d.; 200 Surat at 4d. to 4½d.; and 30 Sea Islands at 14d. The market closes heavily. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of American are in the buyers' favor, but scarcely to the amount of ⅛d. ℔ ℔. The Cape import comes on the market slowly; it shows a large proportion of soft and dusty.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—May 17.

There was a fair average attendance at our market this morning, and a moderate business transpired; prices advanced about 4d. to 6d. ℔ 100 ℔s. on Wheat and Flour, and other articles participated in the improvement; a better demand being checked by the favorable weather.

LONDON MARKETS—MAY 17.

Tea inactive; Congou, 1s. 2d. Sugar slow but unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Rice improved and in some cases 3d. higher; about 20,000 bags had changed hands; Arracan, 9s. 6d.@10s. Provisions inactive and drooping. Saltpetre unchanged. Pig Iron, 49s. Tin firm: Straits, £129. Spelter in request at £19 10s. Other metals inactive. Indigo—Public sales of Guatemala went off heavily and prices declined 4d.@9d. ℔ pound. Wool—Sales more spirited but no improvement in rates. Linseed Oil steady at 29s. Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 6d.@46s. Tallow flat at 55s. 3d. for T. Y. C.

American Stocks.—The latest sales were of Illinois Central shares at 44@42 discount; do. Bonds, Seven, 70; Erie shares, 46½; New-York Central shares, 62 @65.

Markets by the Hungarian.

The Liverpool circulars quote Cotton ⅛ lower, and the sales of Tuesday only 3,000 bales.

There was some talk of short time at Manchester. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour at 2d.@3d. higher, Wheat 2d.@3d. higher, and Corn 3d. higher. Provisions quiet.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASES.

Hearing on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 25th May, the Supreme Court, sitting in full Bench, heard the arguments on the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Bushnell and Langston, the convicted Oberlin rescuers.

Mr. A. G. Riddle, of Clveland, counsel for the prisoners, opened the argument, making the following points to prove the illegality of the imprisonment:

I. The alleged law is not law.

1. Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress had no power to legislate upon this subject.

2. Conceding the power to legislate, Congress had no power to pass the act in question.

3. If the act be constitutional, no crime is charged under it, or shown by the record exemplified in the return.

4. The act of Sept. 18, 1850, contravenes the ordinance of 1787 of antecedent and superior obligation, and is therefore void.

Mr. Riddle further argued that Congress had no power to pass the Fugitive Slave act, for the following reasons:

1. It violates the rights of personal liberty. If the Constitution refers to slaves at all, it is as *persons*, and applies to *all* persons. A law pursuant to it must treat them as *persons*, and hence embrace *all* persons, and place *all* without the protection of law, as this does by permitting any party who claims to be the owner, power to seize any person whom he is disposed to claim as his slave.

The presumption of a person's freedom is as lasting as that of the innocence of a person accused of crime. It lasts to the very moment of his conviction, in the one case, and until it is established with like certainty in the other, that he is a slave.

2. The Act of 1850 is unconstitutional in that it invests Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States with judicial power.

This law is unconstitutional in authorizing persons to be seized and deprived of their liberty, and carried out of the State, without due process of law. It violates Articles 5 and 7 of the Constitution.

The argument for defendants having been concluded, Colonel Swayne, for the Government, stated to the Court that on consultation it had been decided by the counsel that they would submit the case upon the printed brief, which was presented to the Court, and without oral argument; that the merits of the whole question had been fully argued at the former hearing, and counsel did not wish to repeat themselves. They took this course upon these considerations and without the slightest disrespect felt or intended towards the counsel for the relators.

Mr. Attorney-General Wolcott said he appeared in the case, not as the Attorney of the relators, but by direction of the Executive and on behalf of the State. He asked leave of the Court, in that capacity, to address them. His argument occupied two and a half hours. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* remarks of Mr. Wolcott's speech:

With intense attention the audience listened to every syllable; so close was the attention that in the pauses the silence was that of solitude. To use the hackneyed phrase, "you might have heard a pin drop."

Incidentally Mr. Wolcott remarked that the decisions of the Supreme Court "in the earlier and better days of the Republic" were in favor of liberty, and sustained the legal proposition he had affirmed in this case. But that Court—everybody knows, and why not mention it even here—it is in the mouths of all, a topic of talk in all circles, why not speak of it—the Supreme Court of the United States is a *sectional* Court, constituted for sectional ends, every justice on that bench selected with reference to a sectional decision.

In illustration of this assertion, he referred to the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Smith Thompson, of New-York. President Tyler nominated John C. Spencer—a jurist whose reputation was as wide as this continent at least; the Senate failed to confirm him. President Tyler nominated Chancellor Walworth—a Democrat, and therefore politically acceptable to the majority of the Senate. But Chancellor Walworth was presiding officer of the Court of Errors, and as such had pronounced an opinion (reported in 14th Wendell) reversing that of Judge Nelson, which affirmed the constitutionality of the act of '93. Walworth was rejected. Then Nelson, whose opinion *on this question* had been reversed, was nominated and confirmed. "Need I ask why?" said the Attorney-General.

Toward the close, Mr. Wolcott said: "I hesitate to refer to a single topic. Yet I hear it,—you hear it,—everybody hears it said upon the streets, if this Court shall exercise its unquestionable prerogative in the enlargement of these prisoners, there will be a conflict—a conflict between State and Federal authority. What then? Are we children?—are we old women to be frightened from our propriety by a menace like this? I reverence *law*, but not the law of King Bomba of Naples. Order,—I stand by *order*, but not the order which reigned in Warsaw after a massacre. Peace is most desirable, but not that peace which survives liberty, and subsists under a despotism. If there is to be a conflict let it come now, when I can meet it. I would leave no such conflict as a legacy to my children."

The arguments concluded, the Court adjourned, reserving its decision until Monday.

City Tract Mission.

The monthly meeting of the City Tract Mission was held yesterday at the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, there being a prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock, and a meeting for Reports in the evening. The meetings possessed considerable interest, though they were not largely attended. In the evening A. R. Wetmore presided. Most of the Reports from the Wards were made verbally, and many interesting incidents were related. Thirty missionaries are employed, twenty of whom have charge of Wards. Two are devoted to the immigrant population; three to the resident Germans; one to the French; one to seamen and boatmen; and one to the Jews. Under the Direction there were 1,117 voluntary visitors. The following are the results of the five months' labors:

	Last month.	Ave. five mos.
Visitors	1,117	1,175
		Last five mos.
Tracts distributed	105,837	531,691
Bibles distributed	73	495
Testaments distributed	77	450
Volumes lent	365	2,162
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	309	1,537
Children gathered into Day Schools	64	206
Children gathered into BibleClasses	32	247
Persons induced to attend Church	686	2,106
Persons Temperance pledges obt'd.	60	130
Religious meetings held	210	1,139
Backsliders reclaimed	11	44
Persons hopefully converted	83	269
Converts united with Evangelical Churches	62	207

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumored Purchase of Arms by Foreign Governments—Expected Treaty with Mexico—Maltreatment of American Citizens, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, May 30.

The rumor that agents of several foreign Governments are in this country purchasing arms is not credited here, as none of the foreign Ministers have received notice of such agencies or orders.

The State Department anticipates receiving a treaty from Mexico in the course of a month, as Mr. McLane was instructed to proceed on the basis proposed by the Juarez Government and conclude a Convention. These instructions will reach Mr. McLane by the 4th of June.

The steamship *Tennessee* discontinues her trips, in consequence of the Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans, but dispatches will come *via* Minatitlan and the Panama route.

Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, and Secretary Toucey had a long conference this morning relative to detailing a ship-of-war to visit a certain point where American citizens have been maltreated.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, May 30.

The War Department has been informed by Brigadier-General Clark, in a letter dated Los Angeles May 2, of the complete success of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman's expedition against the Mohave Indians.

The President and Secretary Thompson left this afternoon for North Carolina. They were accompanied from the President's House to the railroad station by other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Appleton has resumed his duties of Assistant Secretary of State.

Secretary Floyd, who two weeks ago went to Virginia to recruit his strength, which had been wasted by sickness, writes that his health is considerably improved.

Meeting of the National Democrats at the Astor House.

Albany, Monday, May 30.

A meeting of National Democrats was held some days since at the Astor House, and another meeting, called by the son-in-law of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, is to be held there to-morrow at 12 o'clock, as per the following letter, which has been privately circulated among the prominent leading National Democrats in the State:

New-York, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

To Mr. ——:

Dear Sir—At the preliminary assemblage of National Democrats from different parts of the State, representing over thirty counties, held at the Astor House, in this City, on the 10th instant, for consultation in regard to the future action of the party, it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting at the same place on the 31st instant, at 12 M., in order to secure a more general attendance and expression of opinion, and agree upon a plan of action. The meeting, numbering over one hundred of our friends, was harmonious and spirited, giving assurance that the heart of the true and loyal Democracy of the State, which has never faltered in upholding the banner of the Party, still beats true to the cause. At the adjourned meeting it is the earnest wish of our friends who assembled on the 10th, that their associates of the Old Guard should be fully represented from every county in the State. In their behalf I invite your attendance, and express the hope that you will not fail to be present. Please answer.

Respectfully and truly yours,

(Signed) A. BIRDSALL.

News by the Overland Mail.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE CAMANCHES—FORTY OF THEM KILLED, &C.

St. Louis, Sunday, May 29.

The California overland mail of the 6th of May arrived yesterday. The news is entirely unimportant.

A letter from Fort Belknap of the 22d inst. says that an express had just arrived there from Camp Radziminski, bringing a report to the effect that Major Van Horn had a desperate fight with the Northern Camanches on the fork of the Arkansas River May 16. Forty Indians were killed and 36 taken prisoners. Of the United States troops two soldiers were killed and several wounded. Among the latter are Lieut. Lee and Captain Smith. A letter also says that between 400 and 500 Texans were encamped about 20 miles below the Brazos, on the Indian Reserve, with the avowed intention of attacking the Reserve Indians. Much excitement prevailed in that region.

The first lot of new crop wheat was sold yesterday in this city for $5 per bushel. The wheat was raised in De Soto County, Mississippi.

The Virginia State Election.

Baltimore, Monday, May 30.

A special dispatch just received by the *American* from the Richmond *Whig* says, in one hundred and twelve counties Letcher has four hundred majority. The thirty-six counties to hear from gave Wise twelve hundred majority. We have since learned that Goggin has made considerable gains in these.

Kanawha County gives 800, and Mason County 150 majority for Goggin. Putnam County is reported to have given a small majority.

Harrison County, official, 312 majority for Letcher.

Richmond, Monday, May 30.

The *Inquirer* thinks Letcher is elected by a small majority—not over 5,000.

Washington, Monday, May 30.

The best informed parties here estimate Letcher's majority at from 2,000 to 5,000.

Baltimore, Monday, May 30—P. M.

The following counties give majorities for Letcher:

Upshur, 132 maj.

Randolph, 100 maj.

Barbour, 400 maj.

Wirt, 213 maj.

Jackson, 30 maj.

Gilmer and Jackson reported 600 majority for Letcher.

Lewis County, 390 majority for Letcher.

Braxton—Goggin 50 majority.

Wirt County, 213 maj. for Letcher.

Welzell County, 744 maj. for Letcher.

Tyler County, 23 maj. for Letcher.

The Aroostook Railroad Bill.

Calais, Me., Monday, May 30.

A public meeting, presided over by Mayor Downes, was held here on Saturday evening in reference to the Aroostook Railroad bill, to be voted on by the citizens of this State on the 13th of June. A special agent sent from Upper Aroostook was present, who exhibited the proceedings of a large meeting recently held at Presque Isle in opposition to the measure. That meeting declared that the raising of the price of the settling lands in Aroostook from fifty cents an acre, payable in road work, to a dollar an acre, payable in money, as is done by the bill, will have a fatal effect in arresting the emigration now settling thither, especially if the Homestead bill should pass Congress, and they call upon the people of the State to defeat the bill. The meeting unanimously resolved to lend its aid to promote the wishes of Upper Aroostook, and appointed a Committee of five to act accordingly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Indianapolis, Ia., Monday, May 30.

The Assembly, to-day, considered the reports of the Committees on Bills and Overtures, Systematic Benevolence, and other matters of minor importance.

The Theological Seminary question, in connection with Slavery, was discussed by Drs. McMaster and Rice.

The Professors for the Chicago Seminary will probably be elected to-morrow.

The Garde Lafayette at Paterson, N. J.

Paterson, N. J., Monday, May 30.

The Garde Lafayette, comprising the Fifty-fifth Regiment of New-York, arrived here at 9 A. M., and were received by the Washington Continental Guard of this City. After marching through the principal streets, they repaired to the Valley of the Rooks to engage in target practice. A splendid dinner was prepared at the Falls for the military and a large number of invited guests. To-night there is a grand promenade concert and ball at the Passaic Falls Cottage.

The Presbyterian (New School) General Assembly.

Wilmington, Del., Monday, May 30.

The report of the Free Synod, referring the body to the action of past General Assemblies for its sentiments on the subject of Slavery was adopted.

The report on Education was then discussed at length.

News from Arizona.

St. Louis, Monday, May 30.

The *Arizonian*, a paper printed at Tubac, in the Territory of Arizona, gives the proceedings of a meeting held on the 8th inst. at Arizona City, expressing strong disapprobation at the course the last Congress pursued toward that country, and urgently requesting the coöperation of all the citizens of the Territory in measures for the establishment of an independent Government.

Mysterious Death.

Suspension Bridge, Monday, May 30.

Oliff Olson, clerk of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto, was found dead yesterday on the river bank, having fallen from a precipice, a distance of over two hundred feet. The body was horribly mangled. He came from Toronto to celebrate the Queen's birthday, since which he had not been heard of.

Still Foggy at Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, May 30.

A thick fog still envelops the vicinity of Cape Race, and it has ben impossible to see two hundred yards from the land for ten days. Of course, no steamers have been intercepted or can be, until it clears up.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

Columbus, Ohio, Monday, May 30.

Judge Swan has delivered the opinion that a majority of the prisoners will have to be remanded.

The Philadelphia Postmastership.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 30.

A private dispatch says that Mr. N. B. Brown has been appointed to the Postmastership of this city.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Sunday, May 29.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived below at 9 o'clock last night, and at her wharf this morning.

Political.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, May 26, and nominated Rufus P. Ranney for Governor, adopted resolutions declaring the adherence of the party in that State to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, opposing a revival of the Slave trade, favoring the Fugitive Slave law and declaring for Cuba. The Cuba resolution reads:

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we should hail with pleasure any measure, consistent with justice, that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

The Hon. Wm. H. Stiles, of Georgia, having been requested to stump the southern circuit of the State, in opposition to Butler King, writes a long letter to a gentleman in Savannah, declining to take a step which he considers "indelicate and improper." The following passage from Mr. Stiles' letter is spicy:

"A seat in Congress would be but a very inadequate consideration for that loss of self-respect which such a step could not but occasion, as in that event I could not fail to feel for myself the same unmitigated contempt that I now entertain for any one who might think proper to pursue that course. The man who could at this time desire to represent any portion of the Southern people in the Congress of the United States, exhibits either a lamentable ignorance of the present condition of our country, or a very inadequate conception of the duties and responsibilities of such a station. And should he be found thoughtlessly endeavoring to thrust himself into such a position at a period like this, when the South, for the maintainance of her rights, to say nothing of the advancement of her interests, demands a combination of the utmost talent, integrity, experience, judgment and firmness, which the country can command, furnishes by such an act unmistakable evidence of the want of those very qualities which, for the successful discharge of the trust, it is indispensable he should possess."

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, declines a reëlection to Congress. He says:

"Having arrived at the conclusion that I ought now rather to seek retirement from politics than a renewal of my connection with public affairs, the present affords me the opportunity to indulge my cherished purpose, to leave the agitation of public questions to others, in whose hands they will be better directed than mine. I regret that I have not been able to communicate this result at an earlier day; but I avail myself of the occasion of declining the nomination you have tendered to me, to thank the Convention and yourselves for the kind manner in which they and you have offered the high trust in question."

Col. James A. Stallworth, of Alabama, accepts a nomination for Congress in the true spirit of a fire-eater. His letter of acceptance says:

"We have been forced by Northern aggression to look to the probabilities of a dissolution of the Union, and cannot fail to see in the bold position assumed by our Northern enemies the fierce struggle which yet awaits us in the defence of rights involving our very existence—rights which we can only maintain by demanding all the Constitution secures to us; and we can succeed in this only by a strict adherence to the great principle which lies at the bottom of our faith—a strict construction of the Constitution, and unyielding opposition to the usurpation and exercise of any power by Congress not expressly granted by that instrument. If upon this great first principle of the Democratic Party the South can once become firmly united, and present to the North an unbroken front, we may hope to secure our own safety and equal rights in the Union. But if over this sacred principle we be trodden down in the Union by force of numbers, we will have an organized and effective force which can protect us by the establishment of our own independence, out of the Union, if we should be driven to that alternative."

The Hon. Frank Blair opposes the two years' amendment. He has addressed the following letter to a German paper in St. Louis:

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

Charles L. Bernays, Esq., Editor Anzeiger des Westens:

Dear Sir: I have received your note in which you do me the honor to request my opinion of "the so-called 'Two Years' Amendment' to the Constitution of Massachusetts." I reply, without hesitation, that if any such measure should be proposed in Missouri, I should oppose it to the best of my ability, and I could not act with a party that should attempt to make such legislation a part of its creed.

You do me but simple justice when you say in your note, that all who are acquainted with my public course are aware how strongly I am opposed to any proscriptive or inimical measure against adopted citizens. I have, on many occasions, avowed my entire satisfaction with the naturalization laws as they now stand, and as they have come down to us from the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, and I have always resisted every attempt to impair them. I observe with pleasure that the leaders and principal organs of the Republican Party have, with few exceptions, expressed their decided dissent from the so-called Two Years' Amendment adopted in Massachusetts, and it is worthy of notice that whilst the strong Republican counties in Massachusetts voted against the amendment, it was adopted by the vote of those counties and towns in which the so-called Democratic party has the ascendancy. The entire vote of the State upon the amendment was less by 9,000 votes than that cast by the bogus Democracy for Mr. Buchanan in the last Presidential election. It is clear, therefore, that if they had desired its defeat it was in their power to defeat it, and if they had cast as strong a vote against it as was cast by the Republicans in the Republican counties of the State, its defeat would have been accomplished. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the bogus Democrats, who are now clamoring against the Republicans, on account of this amendment, are themselves responsible for this odious feature which has been engrafted upon the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Count Gurowski's Personal Explanation.

The following manifesto has been addressed by Count Adam de Gurowski to the European Press:

New-York, April 2, 1859.

The attacks which from time to time have been made upon me in Europe, as well as in this country, compel me to make the following declaration, which, I trust, will dispose of them effectually:

Since 1815, when Poland was annexed to Russia, the course of events has brought me in contact, in various relations, with five members of the Imperial House of Romanoff. As a Polish patriot, as a Panslavist or Russophilo, and as a Publicist, I have only experienced persecution, injustice, and various losses and ruin from my relations with that House. Personal considerations or experiences have, however, never exercised any influence upon my convictions. Now, as formerly, I see no other salvation for Poland but in a fusion with Russia—with the Russian people. And, as long as Russia continues to be a champion of civilization, (I hope forever,) and as long as she does not act contrary to its interests, I, the American citizen, shall not the less remain a Russophilo, without regard to the power that may rule the empire.

Since I am speaking of these my European relations, I will avail myself of the occasion to send to the Old World words of the deepest gratitude. The whole royal family of Prussia has always treated most graciously the various members of my family, although we were not subjects of Prussia. The late King of Prussia, Frederick William III., and his royal son, who is now, alas! suffering from a direful infliction, have often extended protection to those of us who were persecuted. I, personally, as well as my relatives, have always met at their hands and great cordiality and kindness. They have always looked upon me and treated me as a man of honor; and is this not the highest compliment which a prince can pay to a private individual? After my flight from Russia in 1844, the personal interposition of the King saved me from being surrendered to my enemies, which had been urged by the then Prussian Minister of the Interior, who, therefore, is the only person whom I cannot include in my grateful remembrance of Prussia. During the period which I spent at that time in Germany, I was most scandalously attacked in all possible directions by the great portion of the German Press, led on by the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which journal was partly prompted in its attacks by Poles, and partly was an unconscious tool of the Secret Russian Police. (To Gretsch and Kramer, agents of that Police, I was indebted in Heidelberg, for the persecution to which I was subjected in that city, in the Winter of 1844 '45.) But, although so bitterly persecuted at that time, I was always met with the utmost regard and kindness by all persons employed by the Prussian Government, whether high or low. GUROWSKI.

Life in Tennessee.

AN EDITORIAL DIFFICULTY IN NASHVILLE—POLITICS AND STREET-SHOOTING.

A personal difficulty occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, May 20, between Mr. T. W. Beaumont, one of the editors of the *Banner*, and Mr. G. G. Poindexter, one of the editors of the *Union and American*. The following account of the origin and result of the affray is given in the *Banner* of the 22d, the statement having been drawn up by consent of both parties:

In the leading editorial of the *Banner* of Friday morning, written by Mr. Beaumont, occurred the following:

"The Southern politicians are in the habit of abusing Seward and Van Buren, Greeley and Dix as the enemies of the South; but the worst enemies of the South are in the Southern Democratic Party. These Northern fanatics are so far off their voices would never reach the ears of the slaves, but that they are caught up and reëchoed by Southern Democratic partisans. They are really powerless of themselves, and it is only through the means of such journals as the *Union and American* and such candidates as Governor Harris that they are able to do any harm. *The real enemies of the South, the traitors who ought to be most severely punished, are those Democratic leaders.*"

About 10 o'clock Friday morning Mr. Poindexter called at the editorial room of the *Banner*, in pursuance of a mutual understanding between the parties, that all grievances growing out of their editorial duties should be personally presented one to the other, and fairly canvassed with a view to an amicable settlement, if practicable, (an understanding which had been repeatedly acted upon previously,) and asked to see Mr. Beaumont privately.

Both parties stepped out upon a porch, when Mr. Poindexter complained that the word "traitor" in the above extract was personally offensive. Mr. Beaumont replied that the word was not used in a personal but an argumentative sense: was not intended to be personally offensive; and that he was willing, if necessary, to so state in the *Banner*. He further stated that he was not responsible for the introduction of that term into the newspaper vocabulary. It had been repeatedly used by the *Union and American* and other Democratic journals in reference to the Opposition Party and its leaders. Mr. P. replied that he considered the term personally offensive, in whatever sense it was used; that he had never applied it to the *Banner*; and expressing his dissatisfaction with this explanation, demanded an unconditional retraction of the offensive word. Mr. Beaumont refused to make it, and Mr. P. said it would have to be settled some other way. Mr. B. replied that Mr. P. could choose his own mode of settlement. Mr. P. then denounced the offensive statement in the extract as "a falsehood." Mr. B. asked Mr. P. if he was prepared to defend himself then. Mr. P. replied affirmatively. *Mr. Beaumont then struck Mr. Poindexter.* A scuffle ensued, both parties fell, Mr. Beaumont overpowering Mr. Poindexter, and in the act of inflicting blows, when he was pulled off and the parties separated. Mr. P. was then invited into the editorial room with a view to an amicable settlement.

Before any preliminaries could be entered upon, however, Mr. P. again denounced the statement in the editorial. Mr. B. replied that he had heard and resented that denunciation once, and would notice it no further—that he was surrounded by political friends, and would not seem to avail himself of any advantage growing out of that circumstance. Mr. P. replied to it in still more offensive terms, and said he would repeat it in his paper. Mr. B. said he had no objection to that. Mr. P. continued to repeat it, until Mr. Beaumont *seized a cane-seat chair and aimed a blow at Mr. P. Mr. P. drew a pistol and attempted to fire it, but failed.* Mr. B. seized and turned him, when parties present took his pistol, and Mr. Beaumont again overpowered him, struck him several times, and was again pulled off. Mr. P. was then persuaded to retire.

Subsequently both parties met on Cedar-street, in front of the Capitol. Mr. Beaumont approached Mr. Poindexter from Vine-street, the latter sitting near the steps leading to the Capitol grounds. As soon as a mutual recognition took place, both parties approached to within about thirty steps of each other. Mr. Beaumont requested Mr. Poindexter to change his position so as to get out of range of some laborers working in his rear, which request he complied with.

The parties continued to approach, until they were within about fifteen steps of each other, when they halted, and the firing commenced. *They exchanged three shots apiece, almost simultaneously.* The second shot from Mr. P. took effect in the calf of the left leg of Mr. B., inflicting a slight and simple flesh wound. After the third shot Mr. B. attempted to advance, when his leg gave way, and he sank into a reclining position. The firing immediately ceased. Mr. P. laid down his weapons at his feet, approached Mr. B., shook his hand, expressed his regret for the whole occurrence, his pleasure that it was no worse, and thus the affair ended. All parties concerned, with a view of preventing misrepresentations, have deemed it proper that this full statement of the affair should go out.

Terrible Tornado—Loss of Life.

From the Iowa City Republican, Extra, May 25.

There occurred on Tuesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, one of the most terrible and destructive whirlwinds that was ever visited upon any people. The path of its destruction commenced, so far as we can learn, about one or two miles from Iowa City. When first discovered it was about west from the residence of George Powell. Soon after it was first noticed it moved in a south easterly direction to the residence of General Morris. Its force was very considerable there, unroofing barns, sheds, upsetting buggies, &c. It then swept along in nearly an easterly direction, gathering in intensity and destructive force. Reaching the residence of Mr. Morgan, it shivered his house into atoms, not leaving two pieces of timber or sticks together, killing Mr. Morgan, a son and a grandson. The bodies of the son and grandson were found from 200 to 500 yards from the house. This was about three miles from Iowa City. Mrs. Morgan has her thigh broken, and otherwise badly injured. A man by the name of Wolfe, residing beyond Mr. Morgan's house, is reported to be badly injured; also, his wife and little child.

Still further on some six miles from Iowa city, Jesse Berry and his son, aged about 16 years, were on their farm when the tornado swept by. Mr. Berry, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this city, was instantly killed. His body was brought to the city about 4 o'clock this morning. His son has four of his ribs broken, and otherwise seriously injured, and it is thought by his attending physicians that he cannot possibly live. We also learn that a tenant of Jesse Berry had one arm broken—his wife's head severely cut—and an infant child in the arms of its mother was also bruised.

Further on, near the seven-mile house, a new brick building was totally destroyed, in the wreck at this place: six were injured—four very badly—some it is feared mortally.

We hear, also, that a man who yesterday accompanied Mr. Berry to the farm for the purpose of buying it, was badly hurt. Also a laborer named McCoy, on the farm of Mr. Berry, had his shoulder broken. Also another man in the barn where Mr. Berry was, saved his life by crawling under the manger in the basement; he is considerably hurt.

It is impossible to learn all the particulars of this dire calamity. We have gathered them hurriedly; yet we believe all the essential facts stated will be found entirely correct. It is believed by those who have visited the scene of the ruin, that the tornado's force became expended at or in the vicinity of the seven mile house—still we may hear of serious disasters beyond.

It is stated by those of our citizens who have visited the wrecks of the destructive whirlwind, that one can form no adequate idea of its power and devastation. The earth itself is torn up in places, houses, barns, sheds and fences are scattered as chaff, and lie about the fields in wild and awful ruin.

Supply of Munitions of War to Foreign Governments—Case of Captain Perkins.—An opinion was yesterday rendered by Attorney-General Black on the questions submitted to him by the State Department in regard to the claims of Captain B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government. This decision settles the right of Captain Perkins to recover under his contracts to furnish one hundred and fifty tons of powder and thirty-five thousand stand of arms. Some unimportant questions connected with this subject are not fully disposed of, but the integrity of such contracts is fully maintained. In this case the parol contract is equally valid as the written one. The entire amount involved is some $365,000, and will most likely be adjusted on the return to this country of the Russian Minister. The supplying of munitions of war to foreign Governments engaged in hostilities is also affected by this decision. Ex Attorney-General Cushing, Ex-Senator Cooper, and Joseph B. Stewart, Esq., were the counsel of Captain Perkins. The above named case arose during the Crimean war, but, owing to the termination of that war, and before the vessel sailed with these warlike supplies, the contractor was authorized to effect a sale of the cargoes to the best advantage, the Russian Government holding itself responsible for any loss to him in the transaction, abiding by the interpretation by the United States Government of the American law of contracts.

Washington Star, May 25.

OREGON.

Business Depressed—The Admission of the State—Political Movements—State Conventions—Position of General Lane—Delazon Smith—Democratic Disaffection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Monday, April 18, 1859.

Business continues very much depressed, and the wintry rains that have prevailed almost without cessation have seriously delayed the farmers in their Spring pursuits, and by the immense destruction of stock have greatly lessened their wealth. It is estimated that more than five thousand cattle and horses have died in Oregon since the first of February, worth, at their average cash value, at least $50 each, while a very large proportion of what survives is so reduced and debilitated as to be of but slight value for any purpose. This heavy loss, in connection with the entire want of a market this year for every description of produce except fruit, and the failure of Congress to provide for the payment of our war debt, entirely disinclines our people to rejoice over the admission of the State, with its consequent expenses. Under the best financial circumstances, the project had but a bare majority in its favor, and now it is difficult to find any but politicians that expect a living by it, who do not feel like the successful lottery speculator when he drew the elephant.

The Democracy is rent asunder by faction, a portion, and I believe the largest one, adhering to General LANE, while the other, fearing that he intends to follow the example of BENTON in Missouri, and DODGE in Iowa, are determined to "nip in the bud" all negotiations that tend to the perpetuity of his political power. They do not hesitate to declare that he now enjoys the last office which he will ever receive from the people of Oregon, and also that no man shall be elected Senator or Representative who is not of their mode of thinking. They will try very hard to defeat DELAZON SMITH, but as it is the same Legislature which elected him in July last, their success is doubtful. SMITH is peculiarly obnoxious to them, because, till he went to Washington, he was one of the leaders of the Anti Lane party, as was GROVER also, who was in the House of Representatives. But somehow, as soon as SMITH came within the influence of old Jo.'s management, he caved in; consequently he has lost his old friends, and must rely on his former opponents for future support. All this, of course, is very pleasant for the Opposition, who are in a minority, if the Democracy is united; but in its present distracted State are encouraged to hope that they may elect their member of Congress. They will work "with a will," and if a popular candidate is selected, it is not improbable that Oregon, admitted with a population of less than fifty thousand, because it was supposed to have a Democratic majority which would be efficient for many years to come, will be represented by a true-blue Republican. How would that suit Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, who gloried in the result last February, solely because Oregon was Democratic?

Both parties have held their State Conventions the present week at Salem, the Democratic meeting on Wednesday, and the Republican the next day. The former was very stormy and quarrelsome, and continued its session till after midnight. The two factions tested their strength, the issue being the nomination for Congress. GROVER's name was proposed by the opponents of Gen. LANE, while his friends brought forward LANSING STOUT, of Portland, and after eight hours' struggle the Lane men triumphed, having a majority of nine in a Convention consisting of seventy-five members. This result astonished and disgusted the other clique, who have for eight years past had everything in their own way in Oregon, and who seemed to suppose that no power in the State could disturb them. They now declare that they were conquered by fraud, the nomination of STOUT having resulted from a coalition formed for the purpose of reelecting SMITH to the Senate, part of the consideration being the defeat of GROVER, who is suspected of being privately hostile to Gen. LANE. The bargain was denounced most severely and in round terms by GROVER's friends, who declared that the action of the Convention was not binding, and that they would not support STOUT, but would stay away from the polls, vote for the Republican candidate, or run GROVER in spite of the Convention. As they have the control of the *Statesman*, the official party organ, they will doubtless, do a considerable mischief, unless, on GROVER's return, he induces them to return to the fold again. As they are mostly inclined to favor DOUGLAS, I presume they are not unwilling to be in a position where they can operate against the Administration.

The Republican Convention was harmonious in its action, adopted a Liberal platform, and nominated on the third ballot DAVID LOGAN, of Portland, formerly an active Whig. LOGAN is the son of Judge LOGAN, of Illinois, and is one of our most successful and popular lawyers. His vote, even without dissension in the Democratic ranks, would be larger than his party strength, and in the present state of affairs, I believe with proper and judicious exertions, he can be elected. If so, and the Presidential Election goes to the House, Oregon will vote with New-England and New-York.

The time of the Election is not yet fixed, but will be settled by the Legislature, which is especially summoned to meet on the 16th May, for that and other purposes, resulting from the admission. It probably, however, will take place on the first Monday in June.

I ought, perhaps, to add that one principal cause of the Democratic disaffection arises from the fact that Mr. STOUT, who has only recently come to Oregon, was a Know-Nothing member of the California Legislature three years ago, and the next year was defeated on the same ticket, after which, his political race in that State being run, he came to this Territory, where he turned Democrat, and "waited for something to turn up." He is, therefore, looked upon as a mere political adventurer. Yours, &c., OMEGA.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Position of the Kentucky Opposition on the Hobbies of the Day—Its Leaders, for and against, the "Dred Scot Decision" and Popular Sovereignty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

In a recent editorial you have remarked that the Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, the Opposition candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has taken the ultra-Southern ground on the question of Slavery in the Territories. This would seem but too true. He has, I learn, avowed himself a Lecompton and "Dred Scot Decision" man, and, as such, is claiming the suffrage of Kentuckians. And Mr. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, though always professedly Anti-Lecompton, is advocating the claims of Mr. BELL as a Pro-Slavery man, standing on a rather extreme and impracticable Southern interpretation of that "decision." Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, too, in the resolutions reported by him, and passed by a recent Opposition Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, declared it as the sense of the body and of its nominee for Congress, that if the Legislatures of the Territories fail to pass laws necessary and proper for the protection of slave property, it is the duty of Congress, under the "Dred Scot Decision," to intervene, and itself to pass such laws. The gentlemen referred to appear to agree that whenever, "through the action or non-action of the Territorial Legislatures, and the powerlessness or inefficiency of the Federal Courts, it becomes necessary, Congress is bound to intervene for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories."

Now, these Oppositionists profess to approve and ratify the proceedings of the Opposition State Convention held in Louisville last February, yet their everyday conduct would seem to conflict with the object and spirit of those proceedings. The Louisville Platform, to all appearances, ignored the distracting questions about Territorial Slavery, and deprecated their further agitation. The Kentucky Opposition, as a national party for national ends, was to discountenance the sectionalizing course of the Democracy, and concur and coöperate with the Opposition of Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee, for the suppression of sectional and partizan Slavery agitation in all Federal and State canvasses. But many of our "new party" are acting right contrary to their professions, in disregard of their engagements with their more discreet neighbors, and in a spirit pandering to the slave interest, and conflicting not only with the sentiments of a considerable number of Oppositionists in this State, but also with the recorded and cherished views of two of the most respectable and most prominent members of their Convention and Committee on Resolutions.

Messrs. BELL, DAVIS and PRENTICE have by no means all the Opposition with them on the subject of the "Dred Scott Decision" and Popular Sovereignty. While many "new party" men support and will vote for Mr. BELL on the various national grounds eloquently defended by him, and ably set forth in the address of the Louisville Convention, irrespective and exclusive of the matters which they had supposed and understood that body to have ignored, but daily harped on by Mr. BELL, Mr. ALLEN, and the other Opposition State candidates, with Mr. PRENTICE as "backer," not a few, I dare say, in and out of this the Seventh Congressional District, do herein dissent from Mr. BELL, and feel called upon to express their dissent. For instance, in Bracken County, Ky., many Oppositionists hold, I take it, to something different from Federal and Congressional intervention under any circumstances. Last December, as "Americans," they convened and resolved that *Congress has no right under the Constitution to legislate upon the domestic subject of Slavery either in the States or Territories; but that the power to control it belongs entirely to the citizens of both States and Territories respectively.* Certainly, now as "Oppositionists," they openly adhere to the same ground of Federal non interference and non agitation. I learn there are also members of our Opposition Press who incline to and favor this position—among them the Maysville *Eagle* and Richmond *Messenger*. Moreover, Judge NICHOLAS, of Louisville, the distinguished framer of the Louisville Platform, and Judge ROBERTSON, of Lexington, one of its chief supporters in Committee and before the Convention, do, in my view unquestionably differ radically from Mr. BELL about the "Dred Scott Decision." They have both recorded themselves against it. Neither of them indorses or accepts it. I cannot but believe and feel satisfied that these eminent jurists and respected public men are both now and henceforth, for leaving the whole matter, exclusively and absolutely, to the people of the States and the Territories.

PONTIAC.

Another Important Slave Question Before the United States Supreme Court.

IS A SLAVE A PERSON, AND AMENABLE TO THE LAWS OF CONGRESS?

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 21, 1859.

The novel and important question, whether a slave is a person, and is amenable to the laws of Congress, was fully and ably discussed on Monday last, by Chief-Justice TANEY and Judge HALLYBURTON, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session in Richmond.

The legal point is, whether a *slave* can be punished under the act of Congress, which says that "*any person* who shall take or steal a letter from the Post-office," &c. The case was argued by JOHN HOWARD, Esq., for the slave, or her owner, and JOHN M. GREGORY, for the United States.

On the part of the slave, it was contended by Mr. HOWARD, that as the act did not specially point to slaves, it applied *prima facie* only to "persons" known to the law as having legal rights and responsibilities, and who could be tried and legally punished as provided by the act, and under the usual forms of law as administered in the United States Courts; that a slave is not such a legal "*person*," within the meaning of the act, being recognized by law only as *property*. To sustain this view of the case, he cited the Constitution of the United States, construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, as recognizing slaves only *as property*, and the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, as deciding in BAYLY *vs.* POINDEXTER, and other recent cases, that a slave has no legal rights whatever—that he is not legally a *person*, but a *thing*, so far as the civil law is concerned, which was sufficient for the purposes of the argument in this case; that in accordance with these views, this act of Congress clearly showed that slaves were never intended to be embraced therein, since the punishment is fine or imprisonment, and sometimes both; that it was impossible, in a legal sense, either to *fine* a slave or *deprive him of his liberty*, because he has neither property nor liberty to be taken away, his legal character consisting in a denial to him of the rights of property and liberty, so that a judgment against him, depriving him of either, to any extent, would be a legal nullity and absurdity.

But if the act be construed as including slaves, a still more striking incongruity would follow. The Constitution of the United States provides that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," which means a *jury of one's peers*. Such was the sense in which the term was used in the Constitution. In that sense it was understood at the common law, from which it was taken; for even in *Magna Charta*, it is expressly provided that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, &c., unless by the judgment of his peers, or, in the language of Judge STORY in his commentaries on the Constitution, "a trial by the country, which is a trial by jury, who are the peers of the party accused, *being of the like condition and equality in the State*."

If, therefore, slaves are included in this act, and are to be tried according to the Constitution of the United States, they must be tried by a *jury of their peers, their equals, slaves like themselves*; and thus would be presented the novel spectacle of twelve negro slaves, subpœnaed from the field or factory, presided over by the learned Judges of the Court, and addressed by the District Attorney as "Gentlemen of the Jury"—slaves solemnly determining the legal rights of their fellow slaves, who, in contemplation of law, have *no* right, and disposing of the lawful property of their masters, themselves but mere *property*, like that of which they dispose. Such absurdities as these plainly show that slaves never were intended to be included within the provisions of this act of Congress.

If, however, slaves were intended to be included, then the act was unconstitutional, inoperative and void as to them. The principles recognized and established by the United States Supreme Court in DRED SCOTT *vs.* SANFORD, clearly apply to this case. There, the only matter in issue was, whether an emancipated negro, whose ancestors are brought from Africa and sold into this country as slaves, is a citizen of a State, in the sense in which the word citizen is used in the Constitution of the United States; and the Court decided that he is not, and therefore cannot sue as a citizen in the United States Courts. It is also true that the Court expressly stated that they were by no means prepared to say that there are not many cases, civil, as well as criminal, in which a Circuit Court of the United States may exercise jurisdiction, although one of the African race is a party,—that broad question was not before the Court, nor was that question now before this Court. The question is, not whether this Court may not exercise jurisdiction in any case in which a freed negro is a party, but whether it has jurisdiction in a case in which a *negro slave* is made a party. Aliens, citizens of the different States, not naturalized, and free negroes, all have their respective legal rights and obligations, and may or may not be held responsible in the civil and criminal Courts of the United States; but with *slaves* it is different, they have no legal rights nor obligations. They can neither sue nor be sued. They are *punishable*, indeed, by the statute law of the State, and only by positive statute law, since Slavery is unknown to the common law, as decided in England, and by our own highest tribunals. They are punishable by statute law, yet in a manner that recognizes no rights of any character in themselves, but on the contrary, demonstrates the absolute legal dominion and supremacy of the master, and the absolute subjection of the slave.

Slaves certainly would not be sued in a civil action for damages in a Circuit Court of the United States,—how then can they be made defendants to a criminal prosecution, *the object of which is to enforce a fine, or the forfeiture of property, or freedom*, to any extent, or manner? Congress has passed no positive Act to that effect, and has no right to pass any such Act. It would be to create rights and responsibilities for the slave which he cannot possess, and would not exercise or fulfill. It would be to increase the peculiar province and jurisdiction of the several States, in respect to a matter of domestic concern, at once of the greatest delicacy and of the greatest magnitude and importance.

The reasoning of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case supports these views. The Court say that

"The only two provisions of the Constitution of the United States which point directly and specifically to the negro race as a separate class of persons, show clearly that they were not regarded as a portion of the people or citizens of the Government then formed—the one clause authorizing their importation as slaves by the several States until the year 1808, and the other providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters; that these provisions show conclusively that neither the description of persons therein referred to, (African negroes,) nor their descendants, were embraced in any of the other provisions of the Constitution; for that certainly these two causes were not intended to confer on them or their posterity the blessings of liberty, or any of the personal rights so carefully provided for the citizen. The only two provisions which point to them, and include them, treat them as property, and make it the duty of the Government to protect it. No other power in relation to this race is to be found in the Constitution; and, as it is a Government of special, delegated powers, no authority beyond these two provisions can be constitutionally exercised.

The Government of the United States had no right to interfere for any purpose, but that of protecting the rights of the owner, leaving it altogether with the several States to deal with this race, whether emancipated or not, as each State may think justice, humanity, and the interests and the safety of society may require. The States evidently intended to reserve this power to themselves."

Such is the language of the Court, and, therefore, the law of the land, expounded by its highest constitutional tribunal. Of course, the *negro slaves* are not entitled to any of the personal rights secured to citizens; nor can they be subjected by the Federal Government to any of the civil or legal responsibilities of citizens, since it has nothing to do with *slaves*, except to protect the rights and property of their owners in them as *slaves*, the State Government taking care of their municipal discipline and control. Hence any act of Congress which contemplates in its administration by the Courts of the United States, the exercise by slaves of any of the personal rights of the citizen, or which seeks to subject the slave to any of the civil or legal responsibilities of the citizen, or which attempts to treat or punish him as a *free man*, is clearly unconstitutional, nugatory and void, so far as he is concerned. A slave has no such rights to exercise or claim, and no such responsibilities can be thrust upon him. The creation of a civil or legal person out of a *thing*, the investiture of a *chattel* with the *toga civiles*, may be an achievement of Imperial power, but it is beyond the compass of an American Congress. Congress must first emancipate the slave, before it can endow him with the rights of a citizen under the Constitution, or impose upon him the responsibilities of a legal person, or compel him to pay money, or part with his liberty.

Such a law would be unconstitutional and void, for he further reason that the imprisonment of the slave would deprive the master of his services during the term of imprisonment, thus "taking private property for public uses without just compensation;" for the slave is punished for the public benefit. For this reason in Virginia a slave who is hung or transported is paid for by the State.

The whole management of slaves was and ought to be a matter purely of state, police, and municipal jurisdiction; a domestic concern, with which the Federal Government had no right or business to interfere. This slave might well be tried, and if guilty, punished under the State laws for larceny of the letter and its contents, and that is the course which should have been pursued and to which her owner would not object. She ought to be whipped and sent about her business, and not carried to Washington to steep or sicken in idle imprisonment from two to ten years, to the total loss of her services to her master during that time, and then turned loose among persons too ready to facilitate her escape to the North. The master had no guarantee that she would ever be returned to him; there was no such provision in the act, and it was not the duty of the keeper of the Washington Penitentiary to send her home; and this fact itself shows that the act was never intended to apply to slaves.

Thus I have presented a brief synopsis of the argument for the defence, which is supposed to harmonize with the Dred Scott decision, and that the Chief Justice, who is to give his decision in a few days, will be consistent with himself, and decide that the woman AMY is not a woman, or a person of any description, but a *thing*, having no rights, and who cannot be punished for sinning against the laws of the United States. V. V.

FROM CANADA.

Capital Punishment Carried Out in all Severity—Half-a-dozen Hangings in a Week—The Government Buildings at Quebec—The Grain Trade of the West via Sarnia—Prospects of Harvest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The session of our Provincial Parliament closed just in time. People were getting sick of it, and politics were at a fearful discount, when, opportunely for news-readers, the war question came on the *tapis*. Home matters are now neglected, and rival factions may fight unheeded by the general public; the war absorbs all attention. Of course, Canadian sympathies are all with Britain—but, as Britain is just now neutral, we are divided, some favoring the Austrian, others the French eagles. The Lower Canadians are principally for NAPOLEON, whose cause they imagine to have something or other to do with Catholicity. The Upper Canadians cry bravo to the Austrians pretty generally.

An episode in our domestic history is about to be enacted, which deserves the careful and earnest attention of the beholders, viz: an endeavor on the part of the Government to check, by the severity of punishment, the fearful epidemic of crime which seems to be overspreading the Continent. Men have been murdering their wives, wives their husbands; angry men have been shooting or stabbing each other; people have gone out to rob and kill of late with alarming frequency. Until within six months or so we had few executions—the death-penalty was in most cases commuted. But since Mr. CARTIER become Prime Minister, there has been little of this clemency. Two people—a man and a woman—were hung in Montreal, as a commencement, about half a year ago; one man was hung at Milton, in November last;—two more were hung in Toronto about three months since, and six more are to be executed in various parts of the Province in a few days. Of these, one will be put to "the worst use ever made of a human being," at Cobourg, one at Hamilton, two at Brantford, one at Brockville and one at London. The Cobourg criminal is the now famous or infamous homœopathic Dr. KING, who poisoned his wife, while *enciente* by him, by administering successive doses of arsenic, while he used to kneel by her bedside as she drank and pray audibly that the *medicine* might be blessed for her recovery. The vile hypocrisy of this is beyond compare! The Hamilton man, one MITCHELL, all but cut a woman's head off with a razor, impelled, as he says, by jealousy. The Brantford heroes are two men—OWEN and MOORE—who, with a third, ARMSTRONG, went out and shot a mail-carrier wantonly, for the sake of what they might find. They are all colored men; OWEN a runaway slave, from Virginia; the others born in the Free States. ARMSTRONG gave some testimony which aided in convicting the others, and is to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. The others committed crimes with which I cannot charge my memory. The four I have mentioned are to be hanged on June 7.

The question which time will solve is, Will the hanging of these fellows deter others from committing crime? The arguments *pro* and *con.* are of course known to you; they are being repeated freely in the Press. The *Pays* urges that the examples we have lately seen have done no good, and that future ones are not likely to be beneficial—this is the only new point made out on either side. However, the popular feeling is decidedly Draconian—"String them up!" being the very general exclamation.

The Government have decided that the grant existing for building a Post-office at Quebec shall be used for putting up an edifice such as shall serve for the provisional accommodation of the Legislature, while there. A brick structure is to be erected on the Grand Battery, where the ruins of the old Parliament House stood, until lately—a site, the traveling public knows, unequaled in America. Thus the Administration are enabled to do without asking the House for money, or spending money for unauthorized purposes. The subterfuge is 'cute, but hardly manly.

Through trade *via* Port Sarnia has commenced. I drew your attention to this new channel for it, some time ago. A few thousand bushels of wheat, and a few hundred barrels of flour, have been sent by OSBORNE, BEAN & CO., of Chicago, from Chicago to Port Sarnia, by vessel, thence by rail to Hamilton, and thence, by steamer, to Messrs. KERSHAW, at Montreal. They might have been forwarded from Hamilton to Oswego and New-York with the greatest facility. This route saves the navigation of Lake Erie, of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and of Lake St. Clair, and is about seven days shorter to New-York than the Buffalo route. It will be much patronized in the early Spring, and in the late Fall, and whenever parties are anxious for dispatch.

The prospects of a good harvest are very gratifying. Never did wheat look better, all over the country, with here and there insignificant and partial exception on heavy clay soil. If the "fly" out keeps off—of which it is to be feared there is little probability—the yield will likely be enormous. If that pest does make its appearance, we may yet have an average harvest, for every nook and corner of every farm has been tilled, this year.

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says of the President: "The approaching Presidential visit to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is intended to be preparatory to the Charleston Convention. Mr. BUCHANAN causes it to be announced every few days that his health was never more rugged and his appetite never more ravenous. When he appears on the avenue after dinner, he takes special care to tread with a solid step and to poise his form in the most erect manner. His speech a few days ago to the Knights Templars from Boston, while on their way to Richmond, was refreshingly racy, particularly that portion of it which flattered the Southern people."

The inauguration of the statue of Pothier, known as a writer on French law, has taken place at Orleans with considerable pomp. The Judges of the Imperial Court and of the Tribunals in their robes, the Prefect of the Department, and the Municipal authorities, escorted by the troops of the garrison and the national guard, went in procession to the cathedral, where, after the celebration of mass, a eulogium on Pothier was pronounced by the Rev. Father Gratry.

A Reading, (Penn.,) editor, Mr. J. Robley Dunglison, of the *Daily Times*, on resuming his labors after a brief respite, discovers that somebody has been libeling him during his absence, and retorts by stating that he "does not consider a public sheet a proper vehicle for personal abuse or retaliation," yet feels impelled to say that all the assertions against him are "unmitigated falsehoods, and the concocters cowardly villians and dastardly poltroons!" This language is not to be considered personal.

A young and beautiful German girl, Mlle Fuchs, who is represented as possessing a magnificent contralto voice, has appeared in Hamburg in the parts of *Romeo* and *Orsini* with decided success. Mlle. Fuchs, it is said, has declined all offers to remain in Hamburg, it being her wish to finish her musical studies, and then make her *début* at Paris.

The Indianapolis *State Sentinel* says that the location of the Northwestern Theological Seminary at Chicago, by the Old-School Assembly, was brought about mainly by the liberality of C. H. McCormick, the owner of the celebrated reaper patent, who agrees to contribute $100,000 towards its endowment.

The monument to Henry Clay, to be erected in New-Orleans, is in progress. It is to be surmounted by a statue, modeled by Hart, at Florence, and cast by Müller, at Munich, to be ready in January next. The inauguration will take place on the next anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Clay—April 12, 1860.

Thomas Placide has taken his farewell of New-Orleans, both as actor and manager. Jordan, Owens and Smith, of the late Varieties company, have left for St. Louis, where they will play a short engagement, and go thence to Cincinnati, and then to New-York.

Senator Douglas was at Mobile, May 23, on private business. Numbers of citizens called upon him, and a desire was expressed that he would make a public address, but he declined on the plea of urgent private business, and left the next day for Northern Mississippi.

It is understood that, if the indisposition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton should be of much longer duration, the Cabinet have determined to accept his resignation, and to appoint a successor to the Colonial Office.

Messrs. Armfield of Tennessee, Croom of Alabama, and Warren of North Carolina, have each subscribed $2,000 to the "University of the South," and nineteen other persons the aggregate sum of $10,000—making $175,000.

Five sons of the celebrated Count Cæsar Balbo are marching under the Sardinian standard. One of them received a severe wound in the first skirmish with the enemy.

SCAN. MAG.

Curious Developments of Family History.

SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION OF A WIFE—THE SUIT OF AN INJURED HUSBAND.

The Chicago papers report a curious case now pending in the Superior Court in that city, before Judge GOODRICH. Suit is brought by one Thompson, against one Dunham, to recover damages for the seduction and abduction of a wife. The testimony is voluminous; the principal witness was Joseph Lynes, a city policeman, who gave evidence as to what he had seen and heard, as follows:

Am acquainted with Nelson Dunham, B. C. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson—four years with the latter, and one with the former; have been intimate for about four years; know them to have lived happily from their general conduct towards each other; after Dunham went into the family he became very familiar with Mrs. Thompson, who appeared as though she just as lief he would as not; have seen Dunham kiss Mrs. Thompson; saw him lying on the sofa at one time; Mrs. Thompson sat on a chair; he had his arm over her shoulder and the other hand held in hers; have seen him lying on an ottoman in her room; once knew of the defendant being in the lady's room with the door locked, and she in there at the time; can't tell exactly when it was—don't recollect—but it was about a year ago; think it was a year after leaving Mr. Post's; had an interview with both parties, awhile before Dunham quit boarding at Post's; was conversing with Mrs. Post when Dunham came in and asked why I was around talking about him; told him he was unfit to associate with any lady; he replied in a fierce way; then told him if he desired to talk with me on the subject to take the opportunity when ladies were not present; said he would talk when and where he pleased; have seen Dunham and Mrs. Thompson start to ride in a buggy; it was last summer, in the evening, about dusk, or after tea; Thompson was in town at the time.

Witness had kissed Mrs. Thompson; also Mrs. Post; also Mrs. Clayton; also others; witness is no relative to the parties; witness did not regard the kissing as wrong in himself, as he was "a married man and a man of character!" Q.—Have you not visited houses of ill-fame with Mr. Thompson? [Objected to and ruled out.] Witness had seen Dunham lying on the sofa, with Mrs. Thompson sitting by his side, holding one of his hands in hers—the other in her lap; Mrs. Post and Mr. T. were present at this time; witness knows Dunham was locked in Mrs. Thompson's room on the occasion referred to, because he visited every other room in the house, and did not find him, but afterwards saw him come down stairs; Mrs. Thompson refused to open her door, because she said she was dressing; witness suspected Dunham was in the room, because it was an unusual hour for her to be dressing; witness then went into the other rooms to see if he was there, and not finding him, took a position and watched until he saw him come down.

Parker R. Mason, another witness, developed some additional circumstances:

Q.—Have you ever heard any conversation between Mr. Dunham and Mrs. Thompson regarding the cause of her leaving her husband? A.—I have, but can't fix the time within a day or so; it arose from a letter; took a letter from Dunham to Mrs. Thompson, in answer to one from her to him, which I also took; she read the letter and wanted me to go immediately and find "Nelse," she was crying up stairs in Mr. Post's house; went once and returned; could not find him; the second time did find him; went for her at her earnest request; it was about 9½ at night; met him the second time at the corner of Jackson and Desplaines streets; he did not go to Mrs. Thompson with me then; talked with him about three-quarters of an hour; went back to Mr. Post's house; on return first time found Mrs. Thompson still crying; she wanted to know if he had been found, and if not that he should be hunted up the first thing in the morning; she knocked on the wall and waked me so that I could go; her room was next to mine; she was alone that night; found Dunham and brought him round to the house, about 6½ o'clock in the morning; when he went in she began to cry; he talked with her; asked her what she was crying about; it was five minutes before she would answer; she then asked him what he meant by the letters; he said that she was a married woman and that it would not do for him to go there; she begged of the defendant not to leave her; he replied that he did not want her to leave her husband, as it would debase her; and that she had already been abused by that person on his account; he said that he was not worthy of her love, and did not want her to put any of it on him; she said she would rather live in a log cabin with Dunham than anywhere else with her husband; said she had never seen a happy moment since she married him; he advised her to live as happily as possible with her husband, and never leave him; she said, rather than do that she would beg, and crawl on her hands and knees from door to door; the interview lasted half or three-quarters of an hour; she was crying most of the time; when he started to leave she flung her arms around his neck and tried to detain him; he told her he must go to the market where he worked; she tried to make him take her diamond ring and watch, but he refused to accept them; he went, promising her to return at 10 o'clock; do not know whether he did so or not.

Mrs. Matilda Wilson testified: I have lived in Chicago three years; am a married woman: my husband is not here; have lived with my husband since last June; make shirts for a livelihood; Thompson said that he never had done an act which would allow his wife a divorce, and that she *might* get one, he should have to commit adultery; have known of Dunham since last June; have visited him at the jail as often as three times a week; carried him victuals there from Mrs. Dorion; have been at the jail alone, but not in his room alone; have not told Dunham what I could testify to; saw Clarkson and Frae, and told them what I could testify to; first met Dunham at the door of Mrs. Dorion's house in July last; can't recollect when he was first introduced to me; have been frequently to the store of Post & Thompson, corner of South Water and Franklin streets, to obtain money for Mrs. Dorion which Post was to pay her, by the conditions of a settlement with her husband, for her support; it was $20 per month; have not associated frequently with Mr. Dunham, but we have been on intimate terms.

The case is still on.

A WIFE SEEKING FOR DIVORCE—THE HUSBAND'S PLEA.

The Rochester *Union* publishes a long letter from one E. W. Collins, whose wife sues him, in the Courts of that city, for divorce. The beginning of Mr. Collins' communication conveys a hint:

"I find my name falsely and quite laboriously handled in your paper of the 26th of this month, about which my present duty to, and hopes from, another, require at my hands, first of all, the truth; then its publicity, that all unborn may stand fairly upon our common mother earth, for it now seems that such must have a history, even in anticipation."

Mr. Collins goes on to record his wife's personal history:

"The father of Mrs. C. was a merchant, and died when she was about 13 years of age, and his property, as then appraised, was put at about $2 000 each. It was mostly in lands, then called old fields, taken by a dealer of poor debtors in *ancient war times*, and when prices ranged high. The debts, as I have been told, contracted for something to inebriate, which was, in those days, cider brandy and New-England rum, and which did not bring the heirs more than about $1,000.

She was after his death corseted, as I learned after wedlock, till Eve could not be a mother; clothed, schooled, traveled and boarded in Hartford, Monson, Springfield, and other places, for about nine years, and until the old fields were sold or raked, and she then came to Rochester, filling all my hopes."

The lady's relatives seems to have given Collins some trouble:

"The mother was also furnished with carpeting, clothing, furniture, stoves, &c., and but a small part of it was ever paid for, besides which she was boarded some two years in my family, a short time before she died, at a very great expense to me. I moved to Connecticut for that purpose alone, taking a man and his wife to look after her things, wholly on account of her age and infirmities, as her own children had all left her and her native town. It was said that I could do it better than her own children, as I was childless, &c.

Immediately after the death of the old lady I bought the homestead, which had been in the family for ages, and was appraised to her at some $3,000, more or less.

You are very kind to say "they have no children;" yet I have been burdened since a boy with extra nieces, brothers, and even a mother, and none of them my own."

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Collin's statement:

"Having never in my past life spoken a word against my one better half, and the person I once loved better than any one then or now living, (for she was my first love,) I now ask her to consider the whole matter, not as advised by malice, but as a woman and a Christian; and if I am not met as I always have acted towards her and family, I shall then produce the letters, acknowledgments of errors, &c., on her part, all of which are at my command, and with my (I think I may say our) friends, unless she communicate with me soon. I consider myself called upon to take action in the premises, which will be for the truths and facts themselves only, and not falsehood."

A RUNAWAY WIFE DISCOVERED AFTER FIVE YEARS' ABSENCE.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following narrative:

"About two weeks ago an Englishman, named Wm. Barham, accompanied by his wife, came to this city and put up at a hotel. She subsequently was seen roaming about the city in company with a young man named Johnson; but after Barham had asked the aid of the police authorities, she nor Johnson was not to be found. Mr. Barham, expecting a letter from Buffalo containing money, and upon finding that the letter had been taken by his fugitive wife, Ellen, he caused a warrant to be issued for her arrest. The precept was placed in the hands of Officer Clinton. He learned that she was in Troy, and therefore proceeded there. He found her in a house of bad repute, kept by a woman known as "Dutch Betsy." He arrested her and brought her to this city last evening. Mrs. Barham is a very fine-looking, buxom English woman, about 23 years of age, but a woman of very degraded habits. As she admits herself, she has been a "woman of the town" for upwards of five years. She has been married about a year to her present husband, and only arrived in this country a short time before their coming to this city. Barham was her "lover" in the old country during the whole five years. She is also a woman of apparently good intellect, but, withal, she is frail. Barham is also a man of good educational capacities, and at one time enjoyed a high position in society. His parents are very wealthy—are still living in Exeter, England, and enjoy the esteem of all their acquaintances. His father was at one time Mayor of Exeter.

The woman was born in Bristol, where her parents still reside. Before they left home, Barham's father had made arrangements at different places throughout the United States where he could make drafts to carry him through his tour, but the circumstances that transpired in this city just spoiled his plans. Barham signified his intention not to prosecute her, and she was therefore discharged.

Another Chapter of Tragedies.

MURDER BY A MANIAC AT THE MONROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

The Rochester *Democrat*, May 26, says: A terrible tragedy took place yesterday, at the Monroe County Insane Asylum, in which one of the inmates instantly killed another with a carving knife. It appears by the statements made on oath to Coroner BROWN, that a boy named SCHENBUSCH was engaged in a shed in cleaning fish, and that JOHN GOODWIN and EDWIN A. CLARK, two of the inmates, were near him, either observing what was going on or walking about for exercise, when the former suddenly seized the knife with which the boy was at work, and stepping quickly up to CLARK struck him seven blows in quick succession upon the head, which proved fatal almost instantly. The blows were struck with both hands, as though striking with an axe or cleaver, and several of the wounds are alone sufficient to produce death. The top of the skull was entirely detached, and was only kept in place by a few pieces of skin which were not severed. One of the cuts is eight inches in length, and from this as a base there are two others, one of five and one of six inches in length, forming a triangle, and severing the skull cap. The maniac, as he proves to be, who perpetrated this terrible deed, was committed to the Asylum from the town of Clarkson, on the 18th of February, 1859, and is about 40 years of age. His disposition has, up to the commission of this homicide, been shown to be entirely harmless, but he was inclined to be quite mischievous, so much so that it became necessary to place muffs on his hands when in the yard exercising. The murdered man has been in the Asylum for several years. He has mingled with the other inmates, and nothing peculiar in his conduct has been observed. Occasionally at night he would be a little noisy, but would readily refrain when spoken to by the keeper.

Major WIGGIN, who was in the adjoining yard, pacifying two female patients who were engaged in a quarrel, reached the scene of the murder within two minutes from the time the knife was snatched from the boy's hand. He called upon GOODWIN to desist, but the latter gave CLARK two additional blows before doing so, and then retired a few paces. The Major demanded the knife, and GOODWIN gave it up without saying a word. None of the other patients seem to have interfered or paid any particular attention to what was going on, notwithstanding the outcries made by CLARK. The latter was immediately removed into the house, and lived over an hour after the wounds were inflicted. He never spoke, however.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* says: A young German, named LAWRENCE BAUMAN, on Tuesday night, at Edwardsville, first attempted to kill a Miss BANIUS, the daughter of a respectable shoemaker of that town, and afterwards killed himself. Both the parties were living with F. T. KRAFT, Esq., and were supposed to be engaged to be married. An inquest was held by Esquire WIELANDY, when the following facts appeared: There was a concert and dance that evening, and to that Miss BANIUS went with Mr. and Mrs. KRAFT. Shortly after the dancing commenced BAUMAN came, and learning that Miss BANIUS had been dancing with other parties made use of language which showed he was displeased, which becoming known to her, induced her to leave and go home, followed by BAUMAN. He entered Mr. KRAFT's house with her, and on arriving at the kitchen told her she must die, and grasped her throat with both hands, and choked her to insensibility. Thinking he had killed her, he got a pistol from an upper room, returned to the kitchen and fired the contents into his mouth, causing instant death. When Mr. KRAFT returned home at 10½ o'clock, he found the lifeless body of BAUMAN stretched on the kitchen floor, and the girl just returning to consciousness, and bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth. She was dreadfully bruised, and is now far from being out of danger.

The parties are described as being of excellent character, and nothing is known of any previous misunderstanding. The terrible affair created a great deal of excitement in Edwardsville.

JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.

Mrs. ABIGAIL CENTER, wife of Mr. B. L. CENTER, a shoemaker, residing on Hanover-street, Manchester, N. H., says a Manchester paper, committed suicide, May 24, by swallowing strychnine. She was 31 years old, had been married 16 years, and bore a good reputation till within a year or two, during which time her husband has been jealous of her, and supposed her untrue to him. It appeared that just previous to swallowing the drug she had quarrelled with her husband, and when the poison commenced its deadly work, made frantic appeals to be saved. Physicians were sent for, but it was too late. Her convulsive screams and writhings are described as being most terrible, and her pleadings for life of the most heart-rending character.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

The Port Huron (Mich.) *Press* records a murder which took place a few days ago at Pine River, in that County. Mr. EPHRAIM BURDICK, a well-known citizen, was killed in cold blood by his father-in-law, named HILL. Mr. BURDICK left his house for the purpose of milking his cows. One of them proving refractory, he commenced whipping for the purpose of subduing her. Against this HILL remonstrated, and, after a few words, drew up a shot gun and deliberately discharged it at BURDICK. The entire charge of shot lodged in BURDICK's side, in the region of the heart. Of the causes which led to this deliberate murder we have no definite knowledge. Mr. BURDICK leaves a wife and five children.

THE MURDER IN NEWARK.

The Newark *Mercury* gives particulars of the murder of Mrs. TURBETT by PATRICK MAUDE, reported yesterday by telegraph:

"About 9 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. TURBETT, who is an own sister of MAUDE, was standing behind the counter in her husband's store, in Madison street, and engaged in pouring out some beer for a Mrs. HAYWOOD, residing in Van Buren street, when a pistol shot was heard in the direction of a side door, closely followed by another, as if discharged from a revolver. Mrs. TURBETT fell to the floor, and her husband hearing the report, came in from the basement where he was at the time, and found his wife a corpse. He went immediately to the door, but no one was in sight. The two women were alone in the store at the time the dreadful deed was accomplished. The door through which the shots were fired is a side door on Downing street, and is the entrance to the house connected with the store. The door, which stood ajar, opened into a small hall, from which there was a door leading into the room used as a grocery store. This door was open, and from the stoop to the place behind the counter where the murdered woman was standing was not more than ten or twelve feet. The woman died instantly, and we are informed without a groan.

Officer WAMBOLD, immediately on hearing the occurrence, secured the company of a Mr. RAVY, who knew MAUDE by sight, and started in search of him. They drove to the bridges leading out of the city in the direction of New York, and gave information to the keepers, asking them to stop any person bearing MAUDE's description, who attempted to leave the city in those directions. They then went to Alderman DOYLE who had seen the man they were in search of, and got a description of his dress and appearance, and also learned where he had been seen. Shortly after, while driving up Commerce-street, the officer observed a man on the sidewalk, skulking along and keeping in the shadow of the buildings. He immediately got out of the wagon, and directing Mr. RAVY to give him a certain signal if the man was MAUDE, they walked quietly after him. From the power and disposition of the man they had to deal with, the officer deemed it advisable, if possible, to secure him suddenly, and before he was aware of the fact that an officer was near him. On approaching him from behind, Mr. RAVY was unable to tell whether it was the right man or not, and therefore walking past him, jostled him, which, as was the expectation, caused him to turn his head. He immediately recognized him, and exclaimed, "MAUDE, is that you?" As soon as these words were spoken, Officer WAMBOLD seized him from behind, clasping him around the body and arms in such a manner as to pinion his arms to his side and render him unable to make any great resistance. He asked what was wanted of him, and refused to accompany the officer; but with the assistance of Mr. RAVY the officer soon conveyed him to the Police Station, where he was locked up.

THE MURDER OF DEPUTY-SHERIFF MORRISON AT WEST TROY.

A dispatch in yesterday's paper announced the murder of Deputy-sheriff MORRISON, at West Troy. The Albany *Argus* says:

"It is in evidence before the Coroner's Jury that early in the evening he left home for East Troy, to attend a meeting of the Lodge of Knight Templars at Masonic Hall; that he remained there until the meeting adjourned—about 11 o'clock; that he then proceeded to the ferry, and the steamboat having been hauled off for the night, engaged a ferryman to row him across. Arrived on this side of the river, he invited the ferryman to take a glass of ale with him. The two proceeded to the nearest restaurant, (Mr. JOCK's,) each drank a glass of ale, and Mr. M. ate three or four oysters. Bidding good-night to the ferryman, Mr. M. started homeward. On his way he passed the store of Mr. LODDELL, who happened to open the door at the moment. They recognized each other, and saying 'Good-night,' Mr. M. passed on. Mr. L. states that about two minutes after this he thought he heard a voice pronouncing his name; but as the locality is somewhat noisy, he gave little attention to it, and went to bed.

Mr. MORRISON never reached his home. As it was an extraordinary circumstance for him to remain away all night. Mrs. M. became alarmed when 3 o'clock had arrived, and aroused some of the neighbors. They instituted a search, which was kept up until near 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when his body was found in the canal, in the vicinity in which he was last seen. The are many bruises and scratches about his face hands and legs, and his pants bear evidence that he was dragged some distance.

The theory of his friends is that he was murdered for money. A $3 bill and some change was found in his vest pocket, but he was a man who always carried a quantity of money with him, and it is said that for several years he has uniformly carried a leather money pouch about his person. His wife thinks that there was at least $75 in it when he left home. The pouch has not been recovered.

A man of bad repute, named JOHN BURDICK, who has been lounging about the vicinity for some time, is under arrest on suspicion. He was seen thereabout Friday night, and on his face are several fresh scratches.

Two ladies were accidentally drowned at Blackstone, Mass., May 24. Mr. Thorpe, of the firm of Thorpe, Benson & Baker, Miss Frances Cady, daughter of ex Postmaster Cady of Blackstone, and Miss Georgianna Brown of Pawtucket, school teacher, were carried over the dam at High Rock, Blackstone, Mass., while sailing upon the river. Mr. Thorpe reached the shore in an exhausted state, and is now partially delirious. The ladies were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

The Corporation of the City of Lowell has contracted for the building of a rotary steam fire-engine, liking the new style.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 31.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 4, 10 to 13, 33 to 41 96.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for June Term must be filed on or before Friday, June 3, in order that they may take their proper places on the Calendar. All notes of issue filed after the above date will be placed at the foot of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Lott and Sutherland.

THE GLASS CASE.

The People vs. *James Glass.*—Mr. Waterbury moved in this case to change the place of trial in this cause, on the ground that two trials have taken place without the Jury being able to agree, and that an impartial Jury could not be obtained for a third trial.

Mr. Whiting, for the prisoner, made a preliminary objection that he was entitled to eight days' notice, and that he had received only two; That an order to show cause had been made by the General Term before the case was legitimately before them; That the motion ought to have been made at the Special Term, which had jurisdiction over non-enumerated motions. Mr. Whiting read an affidavit of the prisoner, who alleged that there would be no difficulty in getting an impartial jury in this county; that seven of the jurors in this case were in favor of an acquittal; and that he had not means enough to defray the expenses of taking his witnesses to another county. He also asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail.

After argument by the counsel, the Court reserved its decision.

THE SHEPHERD CASE.

The People vs. James Shepherd.—The District Attorney moved to bring up the prisoner, convicted of arson, for sentence at 3 P. M., but the Court preferred to deal only with the Stephens case, which had been set down for to-day.

ARGUMENT OF THE STEPHENS CASE.

The People vs. *James Stephens.*—The writ of error recently obtained by the prisoner James Stephens came on for argument to-day. Mr. Busteed appeared on behalf of the prisoner, in addition to Mr. Ashmead, and asked the Court to waive the rule allowing only one counsel on a side to speak, as he and Mr. Ashmead had prepared separate branches of the argument. The Court, however, declined to hear more than one counsel on each side, and the discussion was, therefore, confined between Mr. Ashmead, for the prisoner, and Mr. Shaffer for the people.

Mr. Ashmead, before commencing his argument, offered an affidavit of Mr. Cushing, his associate counsel, which the Court declined to receive. The nature of this affidavit was not stated, but we understand it to be in contradiction of the affidavit put in by Mr. Waterbury, alleging that prisoner's counsel assented to the separation of the Jury.

Mr. Ashmead then proceeded to the argument of the main questions in the case. He first discussed the nature and character of the "record" brought up for review. A "record" he defined to be "a written memorial made by a public officer authorized by law to perform that function, and intended to serve as evidence of something written, said or done." Every transaction which appeared authoritatively to have taken place during the trial of a case, made up the record. The record must correspond with the actual facts. It ought to exhibit what actually transpired upon the trial. It was the duty of the Court to make its record the truth. A challenge for principal cause was part of the record, so were all affidavits filed; and the minutes or docket entries. The record having been once made up could not be amended after the expiration of the term of the Court at which the cause was tried. And in a criminal proceeding all substantial requirements of law necessary to make a conviction valid, must appear affirmatively on the record. They could not be supplied by inference or conjecture.

The counsel then proceeded to point out in what respects the record in the case was insufficient. The first defect was, that it did not show that the prisoner was present in Court during the whole of the trial nor at the rendition of the verdict. This was essential as decided by numerous cases.

The second defect was, that by the record it appeared that the jury were permitted to separate during the trial of the defendant and suffered to mingle with their fellow-citizens, and were not kept together in the care of sworn officers or bailiffs. On this point, which is the leading point in the case, the counsel spoke substantially as follows:

Such a separation of the jury is fatal to a verdict against the prisoner in a capital case. There can be no doubt that this is the settled law in England. It may be safely said that no English case can be found in which it has been held that a separation of the jury in a capital case would not invalidate a verdict, if rendered against a defendant. And the practice is uniform to keep them together. Before the trial of Tooke, Hardy and Stone, no English Court had adjourned in the trial of a capital case, and the jurors were always kept together and closely secluded. When it became necessary to adjourn from day to day, in the case of Stone, Lord Kenyon, C. J., directed a special entry to be made upon the minutes, as follows: "For as much as it appears to the Court here, from the length of time which has has already been occupied by the trial of the issue joined upon this indictment, and the further time which will be necessarily occupied by the same, that justice cannot be done if this Court proceed without intermission upon the said trial; it is ordered that the jury impanneled and sworn to try the said issue have leave to withdraw from the bar of this Court, being well and truly kept by six bailiffs duly sworn, &c." (King vs Stone, 6 Dun. & East, 531.) It may be confidently asserted, that from the time of the trial of Stone, in 1794, down to the present day, no English case can be adduced showing a departure from this rule, and no English Court has ever suffered a jury, in a capital case, to mingle with the community.

The weight of judicial authority in the other States of the Union is in conformity with the English rule, as is manifest from many cases:

In Com. *vs.* Caul, 1 Virginia Cases, 271, the Court took a distinction between civil and criminal cases, and ruled that in a criminal case they would not put upon the party moving to *show*, but would *presume cause*, in order to set aside a verdict where a jury had separated. The case was argued for the defendant by the late William Wirt, who challenged the prosecution to show an instance in which the contrary doctrine had ever been held by any respectable Court.

In Wiley *vs.* State, 1 Swan, 256, the Court held, that if the jury, pending the trial of a felony, dispersed, though with the *consent* of the prisoner, a new trial will be awarded. The Court saying, "the law intends the verdict shall rest alone on the proof in the case, and be the true and necessary result thereof. It will not, therefore, permit the jurors to be exposed to any foreign influence to be effected by tampering with them or advising them as to the state of public opinion, or otherwise impressing their minds as to the verdict they shall render."

In Peifer *vs.* Com. 3 Harris, 468, the Court held, that on an indictment for murder, where the jury, after being impanneled and sworn, were, with the *consent* of the prisoner's counsel, allowed to separate, at the suggestion of the Court, the judgment of conviction was reversed on that account. Chief Justice Gibson saying, "that jurors are as open to prejudice from persuasion as other men, and neither convenience nor economy ought to be consulted in order to guard them against it. Let them have every comfort compatible with their duties; but let them not be exposed to the converse of those who might pervert their judgments." The jury in the present case were scattered daily for three weeks, and conversed with by leading witnesses for the prosecution.

In Wesley *vs.* State, 11 Humph., 502, it was ruled that in capital felonies no separating of the jurors is allowed; and if it should occur, with the *consent* of the Circuit Court, and the *consent* of the prisoner and the attorney for the State, and the defendant be found guilty, it would be a good cause for a new trial.

In McCan *vs.* State, 9 Smedes & M., 465, the Court determined that where the jury, for a portion of the time during the trial, not the whole time, and after their retirement, were not under the care of proper and sworn officers of the Court, or bailiffs, sworn for that purpose, it was ground for a new trial.

In Com. *vs.* Wormly, 8 Grattan, 712, it was ruled, that where a Sheriff to whom a jury is committed, in the progress of a criminal trial, walks with them to a neighboring house, and whilst there, withdraws from the room where they were, leaving them in the company of three other persons, although these three persons swear, that there was no allusion by them to the trial during such absence of the Sheriff, yet the verdict of the jury against the prisoner should be set aside, and a new trial directed.

The counsel further cited the cases of State *vs.* Prescott, 7 N. Hamp., 287; Berry *vs.* The State, 10 Georgia, 511, Brayt. 169; McLean *vs.* The State, 8 Miss., 153; Jones *vs.* The State, 2 Blackf., 475; Cochran *vs.* The State, 7 Humph., 544; Boles *vs.* The State, 13 Smed. and M., 3,8; Monroe *vs.* The State, 5 Ga., 85; Comm. *vs.* Roley, 2 Pick., 496.

The law of New-York in respect to the separation of jurors during the trial of a capital case is similar to the English law; and when it is permitted to take place, whether with or without the consent of the Court, it will vitiate the verdict.

There is no reported capital case in New-York in which a verdict of guilty was sustained where the Jury had separated, although it is true that in the People *vs.* Douglas, 4 Cowen, 26, decided in 1825, it is said to have been determined that the mere separation of a jury, though impannelled to try a capital offence, and though they separated contrary to the direction of the Court, will not of itself be a sufficient cause for setting aside a verdict. While Judge Woodworth seemed to assert this principle, yet he availed himself of the merest pretence to set aside the verdict. His opinion, however, we concede, is opposed to the view for which the plaintiff in error is contending.

The People *vs.* Ransom, 7 Wendell, 417, is a case supposed to favor the doctrine that a jury may separate in a capital case, and that that circumstance will not vitiate the verdict. It decides no such thing, and the question did not arise in the case. It was the case of an irregularity in impanneling the jury, and Judge Sutherland, as *obiter dicta*, does say, that the mere separation of the jury would not, of itself, be sufficient to set aside the verdict. It is not a case of authority on the question before this Court, because the point upon which the Judge expressed an opinion was not in the case. These two cases of The People *vs.* Douglass, and The People *vs.* Ransom, are the only two cases in the State which intimate a doctrine in opposition to the common-law rule, and against the whole weight of Judicial authority in other States, as well as the case of The People *vs.* McKay, solemnly decided by the Supreme Court, in 1814. They cannot overturn the vast array of learning to the contrary.

The last reported case, and the one most recently decided, is that of *Eastwood vs. The People*, 3 Parker's Crim. Rep., 25. It is most thoroughly considered, and Judge Selden reviews, with great ability, all the previously decided cases. He adopts the rule that, in civil cases and cases of misdemeanor, if the jury separate, either with or without the leave of the Court, it will not vitiate the verdict without additional evidence of irregularity or abuse; but, in criminal cases of a higher grade, and especially in capital cases, such a separation, for however short a time, will be fatal to a verdict against a prisoner, unless it be shown affirmatively by the clearest evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt, that no injury to the prisoner could have occurred in consequence of the separation.

The record, in the present case, shows that the trial of the prisoner continued three weeks, and that during all that long period of time the jury were not kept together, but permitted to mingle with the community. If the separation of one or two jurors, for a short time, from the rest of the panel, is in law sufficient ground to set aside a verdict in a capital case, how much is the necessity for doing so increased where the whole of the jurors were suffered to disperse during the period of an exciting trial.

It is not true, in point of fact, that the separation took place by the agreement of the defendant's counsel. They stated they had no objection to the jury separating. Still, the record alleges that it was with their *consent*, and that is the aspect in which it must be considered here. Our point, therefore, is, that if the *separation* of the jury was with the consent of the prisoner, and with the approbation and approval of the Court, it cannot alter the law, and makes no difference in the consideration of the case.

The practice in this District, and particularly of Judges Ingraham and Davies, has conformed to the rule of the common law, and they have never permitted jurors, in capital cases, to separate. This fact is strong evidence of their understanding of the law, and they are careful and experienced judges, who would not unadvisedly adopt such a course. Besides, all the recent trials for homicide which have occurred in other States—and among others that of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for murder, before Judge Crawford, of the District of Columbia—have conformed to this principle, and the jurors were not permitted to separate—a circumstance strongly indicative of the judgment of the judiciary upon this question. It is certain, that a rule which leaves it to the discretion of a judge to permit a jury to be kept together or separated, is always productive of difficulty and embarrassment, and can never be esteemed satisfactory. It will be unequally applied to juries and prisoners, and will always be a source of difficulty. An inflexible adherence to the common-law rule will avoid all these perplexities, and make the practice fixed and certain, to be applied by all judges alike. This sensible rule is the law of New-York and safety can only be obtained by an undeviating adherence to it.

The counsel also in the argument of exceptions taken on the trial, contended that the Court erred in refusing the attachment applied for on the trial against the witness Richard Stephens; and further erred in admitting in evidence the anonymous letter sworn to by Sophia Bell to be in the prisoner's handwriting, though written eleven months after the death of Mrs. Stephens. Also, he contended that the charge of the presiding Justice was too favorable to the prosecution.

Justice LOTT said he would like to call the attention of counsel to the provision of the Revised Statutes directing "the proceedings prescribed by law in civil cases in respect to impanneling juries, *the keeping them together* and the manner of rendering their verdicts, shall be had upon trials of indictments, &c." (3 Rev. Stat., 5th ed., 1027, § 16.)

Mr. Ashmead said he would speak of that provision in the course of his reply to Mr. Shaffer.

Mr. Chauncey Schaffer addressed the Court for the prosecution. In respect to the separation of the jury he contended that the question was not and could not be legitimately before the Court. It was not a matter of exception for a review on a writ of error. No exception to their separation had been taken. Exceptions to the decisions of the Court made upon the trial and embodied in a bill of exceptions, were the only matters that could be heard before the Court. The separation of the jury, if illegal, could only be taken advantage of by motion at the Oyer and Terminer, on the irregularity, and the decision of that Court was not available on writ of error. If the Courts should decide that this question was legitimately before them, then there was no error on the jury separating. Whatever might be the law in other States, the law was settled in this State by statute, citing the provision above referred to.

In this case the separation of the jury was permitted upon the application of prisoner, and despite the objection of the District Attorney; and after the permission of the Court was thus given on the first day of the trial until the close thereof, no objection was taken by the prisoner or his counsel to the jury's remaining separate; and therefore the case was not parallel with one of the principal cases relied upon by the counsel for the defence that of Eastwood *vs.* the People (3 Parker, C. R. 25;) for in the latter case six of the jurors, without permission, after they had received the charge of the Court, and had retired in charge of an officer to deliberate upon their verdict, separated themselves from their fellow jurors, *viewed the premises where the homicide occurred, conversed with the neighbors and persons on the premises about the case*, called on their friends, and, after the lapse of an hour, returned and united in a verdict of *guilty*.

Of course a new trial was ordered, because of the misconduct of the jury.

To compare the conduct of the jury in this case with that of the jury in the Eastwood case (when this jury simply observed the order of the Court, made at the request of the *prisoner and his counsel*) would be a most anomalous and unjust charge against this jury.

Mr. Ashmead was then heard in a brief reply to Mr. Shaffer. His remarks were chiefly confined to the application of the statute quoted by Justice LOTT. He said it had been contended that the common law subjected the jury to harsh and unreasonable restraints. The statute in question was intended to apply to criminal trials new statutes which might be passed relative to civil suits, and not to abrogate the old and established rules of the common law. The statute had received this construction in The People *vs.* Restell, 3 Hill, 295. There there was an application to take testimony of a witness, conditionally, which was refused, on the ground that this statute did not extend existing provisions of law to criminal cases, but only such new provisions as might from time to time be made.

Decision reserved.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Rice vs. Albert N. Haase—Order for judgment on frivolous answer granted.

Petition of Josephine W. Savage et al.—Order granted.

David D. Elston vs. Wm. B. Willis et al.—Order denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Slosson.

Bowery Bank vs. Lynch—Thayer vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, et al—Cases settled.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

J. B. Disbrow et al. vs. Francis McDonald.—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of James Tuton.—The facts of this case were stated in the TIMES of Friday, April 22. The testator left his property to be invested by his executors, directing them to pay such sums as might be necessary for the support of his nephew, John Tuton Wilson, *after* he became of age; and directing that if his nephew dropped the name Wilson, he should have the whole property on arriving at his majority; but if not, or if he died without issue, the property should go to certain legatees, among whom were the executors. The nephew contests the will, his friends being dissatisfied that no provision is made for his support during his nonage. The cause was argued some weeks since by Mr. Robert Gillen, for the executors, and Mr. John O Robinson for the contestants, at the close of which the Surrogate directed the case to be opened for further testimony. Additional evidence has been put in under this order, and Mr. Robinson was to-day heard in an elaborate and able argument for the contestants. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday, when Mr. Abbott will close the case for the executors.

BEQUESTS OF HUMBOLDT.—The late Baron de HUMBOLDT bequeathed to his domestic, SEIFFERT, who had lived with him 33 years, all his immense library, all his furniture, and all his articles of value, with the exception of a few which he charges him to present to certain persons. His manuscripts, however, are not comprised in the donation, and among them is one of a geographical work of greater extent than any hitherto published. The domestic is his testamentary executor. The money in hand at the time of the Baron's decease was under 500 thalers. Of this sum he had given 400 thalers to the servant, with written instructions to apply the money to the expenses of his funeral. As a proof of the little value M. de HUMBOLDT set on personal distinctions, it may be stated, that the great number of decorations which he had received from the Sovereigns of all countries, were found lying pell-mell in a cupboard. His legal heirs, the sons and grandsons of his brother WILLIAM, had caused the property to be put under seal, not being aware of the donation made to SEIFFERT. This old and faithful servant had, some years before, been appointed guardian of a Royal palace at his master's request, but the King dispensed with his fulfilling the duties of this post during the lifetime of M. de HUMBOLDT.

The Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg, gave a dinner last week to Gen. E. C. Wilson, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May, 30, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes; 14,459 bbls. Flour; 7,850 bush. Wheat; 8 391 bush. Corn; 1,000 bush. Rye; 14,335 bush. Oats; 2,200 bush. Malt; 3 319 pkgs. Provisions, and 675 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,350 mats Java, at about 15c. ₱ ℔; 250 bags Rio, and 1 500 bags Gonaives and St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms; and 200 bags St. Domingo, at $9 68¾ ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 27,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 300 bales, at irregular prices, including small lots of Middling Upland, as low as 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day by the regular trade and by speculators. Holders have manifested less eagerness to sell. Prices of desirable lots have advanced 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. over the rates at which sales were effected on Saturday. Fair to good superfine and extra State, shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio and medium grades of extra Tennessee, have attracted most attention. Sales of all kinds have amounted to 15,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	5 50@ 6 40
Choice do	6 50@ 6 60
Extra State	6 90@ 7 30
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 70@ 6 50
Fancy Western	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45@ 8 65
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri and Tenn.	7 75@10 00

Southern Flour is in very good request to-day, at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for mixed brands, and $7 80@$10 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues depressed at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers. Hence it is inactive. Sales have been confined to 6,000 bushels, including prime White Kentucky at $2; fair to good White Michigan at $1 84½@$1 85; strictly prime White Southern at $2; and very choice Red do. at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and unsettled. Sales were reported of 11,500 bushels, at 84c.@93c. for inferior to very good yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is selling slowly, at 97c.@98c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 56c.@58c.; Western at 55c.@57½c.; State at 53c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52½c.; and Southern at 47c.@51c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Small sales were reported at unchanged prices. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; old, 3½c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—All kinds have been in very moderate request, at previous quotations, including Scotch Pig, at 24c @25 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, Messrs. Hull & Co. refer to thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole is buoyant and active, at full prices. Sales have been large, and are in excess of the receipts, leaving only 48,000 sides on hand, which is a very light stock for the season. The demand is almost entirely from manufacturers and dealers, for immediate consumption, there being little indication of a speculative inquiry. For over weights we notice a better demand, and prices are well sustained. Oak Tanned is also active, and sales foot up about 1,500 sides more than the receipts. Prices are firm for all descriptions. For Rough and all kinds of Upper Leather there is considerable inquiry. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 29c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@31c., on 6 months' credit."

	—SOLE—	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, during the week, sides	72,600	6,100
Sales	86,600	7,500
Stock at the close	48,500	4,200

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 96 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.@35c., and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in bond, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales were reported of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon. and 1,800 bbls. Strained Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 75 ₱ 310 ℔s.

OILS—All descriptions have been sparingly dealt in at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 4,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 20@$17 25 for Mess, here; an unascertained rate for do., deliverable during the Summer months; $15 25 for Prime, here; and an unascertained price for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days. Cut Meats continue inactive and drooping, including Hams at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Lard is depressed and declining. Sales, to-day, 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$16 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$28 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c @20c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@19c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₱ ℔. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 5c.@10c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 380 tcs. in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 325 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@7¾c.; with 412 boxes Havana, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 10,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Is depressed and unsettled, with limited sales reported, at 26c @27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were more extensive, comprising 15 hhds. Bark at 17s. 6d.; 70 casks Bark at 2s.; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s.; 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Tar at 1s. 9d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 300 tcs. do. on terms not ascertained; 150 tcs. do., by steamer, at 5s.; 250 tcs. Lard at 10s.; 50 tcs. Hams, by steamer, at 30s.; 300 sides Leather at 17s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s.; and 30,000 ℔s India Rubber at 17s. 6d. For Bordeaux, a vessel with staves on private terms. For Cuba, three vessels from Mobile, with Lumber, at $8.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL EXHIBIT, MONDAY, MAY 30,
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they are now offering
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 46 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 30,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS!
C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS
AND
BURNOUS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
At ONE-HALF the cost of Importation.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
BAREGE ROBES, DOUBLE SKIRTS,
CHALLIES, LAWNS, &c.
FRENCH CALICO ROBES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
BAREGES, &c., &c.,
At half the cost of importing.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
have received, per *Canada*
a superb assortment of
Rich Laces, Capes,
Mantillas, Collars,
Points, Barbes, and
Flounces, Coiffures, &c.
Also, Point a Guille collars, at $8, worth $9. Point application collars, at $4 25, worth $3 50, and a great many other novelities to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
N. B.—A fresh assortment of Phillips' Kid Gloves.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & COMPANY are now offering their magnificent stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
of the latest Paris styles, at greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the Season.
NO. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.

THE LADIES
OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and all the towns and villages within one day's journey to New-York, are hereby notified that we are now selling off an immense stock of
STRAW BONNETS,
including every style, grade and price, to close the season. L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

500 PIECES
DELAINES,
CHALLIES,
And LAWNS.
At 12½ cents per yard,
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 30,
At NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

BEAUTIFUL
ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES,
IN DEUX JUPES,
At $3 and $4,
Just landed.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, May 30,
At NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
Corner of Worth-st.,
Will open on
MONDAY, May 30,
a choice assortment of
MANTILLAS,
SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

FAMILY DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLING AND SHIRTING LINES,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
JACONETS, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED, AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 30,
The balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF SHAWLS,
consisting of
STELLA, BAREGE, GRENADINE, AND CHALLY,
etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
STRAW BONNETS, in
FLORENCE, PEDAL, TUSCAN,
ROUGH AND READY,
FINE SPLIT STRAW,
PEARL AND OTHER BRAIDS.
Also, CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' BLOOMERS, far below their value.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.

BONNET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
BELOW THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond.)

SILK ROBES REDUCED TO $16 50.
BLACK SILKS, White Edge,
Rich Dress Silks,
Stella Shawls,
Bareges, Lawns, Organdies, and
Handsome Dress Goods,
At Very Low Prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
Corner of Forsyth-st.

PARASOLS.
Positively the last reduction for the season: the balance of our stock is now reduced to the lowest limit. The sacrifice is immense Ladies' French Parasols at $1, fringed, lined, carved ivory handles, &c., and in all colored silks.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

LACES! LACES!
150 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4.
250 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c.	to	$1 16
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c.	to	1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c.	to	80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c.	to	65
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c.	to	65

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

TREMENDOUS RUSH FOR PARASOLS.

1,000	French PARASOLS	at $1 00,	usual price	..	$2 50
1,500	do.	do.	1 25	do. ..	3 00
1 500	do.	do.	1 50	do. ..	3 50
750	do.	do.	2 00	do. ..	4 50

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND COLored silks, dress muslins, chambrays, chambray de laines, Swiss and jaconet muslins, ginghams, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, crash, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING ON REASONABLE terms; also stitching by machine, and ladies taught to operate on Singer's.
Mrs. L. M. FERGUSON, No. 49 Morton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SALT.

The Foreign Salt Company—Mill and Warehouse, Nos. 20, 21, and 22 East-st., corner of Delancy, office No. 82 Wall-st., are now producing a superior article of pure ground Rock Salt, put up in bags of 5, 10, 15, 20, 50, and 100 pounds, for table and dairy use. Also an extra fine article, in small boxes and jars, solely for the table; being a purer, finer, and much handsomer article than the "Ashton" or Liverpool Factory salt, put up in similar packages. Also, constantly for sale, Rock, Turks Island, and other coarse Salt in bulk, and sacks of "Ashton" Factory, and Liverpool Ground Alum Salt, as imported, or "Ashton's" put up in small packages or bags to order.

Farmers who are making Butter or Cheese, will find it greatly to their interest to procure the pure ground Rock Salt in preference to any other.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
No. 82 Wall-st.
Late of the house of SAMUEL HOTALING & Co., in Broad-st.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, | DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 308 Broadway, Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 293 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, saltrheum, barber's itch, chafes, chaps, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

ABRM. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE express and packing establishment, No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st. N. B.—Wagons and carts all ready to remove rich or ordinary furniture to the country; also, clean, dry storage for furniture, in the fine brick store No. 676 6th-av. Pianos and furniture boxed, shipped or carted safely in or out of the City.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Depôt No. 88 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.
E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., up stairs.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS FOR SALE.—A complete and full-sized set, comprising everything contained in the New York Gymnasiums Will be sold very cheap, by E. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE and excellent selection of first-class domestics—professed and plain cooks, experienced nurses of the most undoubted character and efficiency; also, the largest and most capable selection of dining-room and up-stair servants in New-York or Brooklyn, either for City or country, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. It is almost needless to add that this establishment now stands unrivaled both for the distinguished patronage it receives from our first families as well as for the superiority of the class of help it produces.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 444 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who has served in first class families in this City. Is perfectly competent to fulfil the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family. Would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of sewing; understands the care of a young baby. No objection to live in the country or to travel with a lady. City reference given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for 2 days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a respectable young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and wait on a lady if necessary. Has the highest City reference, and the advertiser wishes only a respectable private family to offer. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 171 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 22 James st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUATION as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Would take care of a house for the Summer. Can produce the best of City reference. Would go in the country a short distance. Can be seen at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear house, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one to cook wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and nursing. Have no objections to go in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, who understands her business perfectly—meats, soups, jellies, &c. Is a good baker. Has no objection to the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; has lived in England for some years; no objection to the country for the Summer months; can be highly recommended from her last situation in this City. Call on or address WAITRESS, No. 77 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, to take care of an invalid lady and do plain sewing. Has no objection to go to the country, if so required. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has good references; wishes to go a short distance in the country; wages moderate, if a small family. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Also, by a Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as a chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 572 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on the third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands her business perfectly. Has no objections to assist with washing and ironing. Is of a willing disposition and obliging. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 272 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands soups, poultry and baking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her late employer's, No 22 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and do light chamberwork. Country preferred. Best of references given. Call at No. 45 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 36 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY, RESPECTABLE WOmen, situations in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to country. Have good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands meat in all its perfections, and all kind of pastries and sweetmeats. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY, GIRL WISHES a situation as plain cook in a small, private family. Has no objection to go to the country for a few months. Call for two days, at the corner of Pacific and Smith sts., Brooklyn, small store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and laundress in a private family; is a good baker of bread; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 216 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress or chambermaid, or both combined; is fully competent. No objections to go to the country. Good reference given. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., near 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No 178 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook or laundress and who has a small boy whom she wishes to live with her. Understands milk and butter, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid and make herself generally useful; is an excellent embroiderer. the best of City references. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, in a private family, to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; also a German girl, for general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week, by one who is perfectly competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 78 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family, in the City or country; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as nurse and seamstress or light chamberwork. Has best of City reference. Call at No. 56 West 15th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 331 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as professed cook; would be willing to assist in washing. Good city reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman; has best of City reference. Call at No 127 West 24th-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

BOOKHAM'S—NO. 59 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., third door west of Broadway. Domestic servants carefully selected and eligibly placed. N. B.—In no connection with or opposition to any other office.

AN AMERICAN COOK, AN ENGLISH nurse, and a colored cook, with a few other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S, No. 59 East 13th-st., third door west of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a first-rate young woman as cook, washer and ironer; can make excellent bread and plain pastry; her sole object will be to please her employer; can be highly recommended. Also, a neat young girl, who is competent for duties as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good plain cook; is an excellent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 143 1st-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN with City reference, a situation as nurse to a baby Will tend on a sick lady, or take the entire charge of children. The country preferred. Wages $5 to $6. Also, a girl of 17, to mind a baby or wait on table; sews neatly. Wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; can give the best of City reference; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 57 4th st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; can assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 130 12th-st., near 3d av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at her late employer's place, No. 131 Clinton-st., between Amity and Pacific sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a hotel or boarding-house to do upstairs work, or one to assist in housework; both are willing and obliging; have good reference, and no objection to the country. Call at 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for her servants, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 79 East 18th st. No objection to the country for the Summer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, with good references; also, a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress or fine washing, with the best of references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No 244 West 26th st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 32 St Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL WITH A lady, assist in housekeeping, or teach young children, by a respectable Episcopalian lady. Address Mrs. MILLIE, Box. No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as monthly nurse, or as housekeeper. Has good reference; is willing to go into the country. Address R. M, Box No 104 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE as general worker in a printing office, offers himself for employment in that capacity, in city or country. Can furnish reliable testimonials of honesty, intelligence and industry. Address A. Y. R., Stamford P. O., Conn. Can be seen at the *Times* Office to-day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man and his wife, situations in City or country; the man, as farm-bailiff or to take the management of a farm; understands the care of horses; can milk, and would be willing to make himself useful; is also a first rate gardener and competent to take the management of a large garden. The wife as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or washing and ironing; both are persons of the highest respectability, and of quiet and trustworthy habits, and have 4 years' references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care and management of a green-house, hot house, hot and cold grapery, fruit and ornamental trees; is also the management of a farm and cattle; wages not so much an object; prefers a permanent situation; the best of references can be produced from his last employer. Address A. A., for three days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No 9 John st., in the seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY industrious man as porter in a store or warehouse, is willing and able to work and make himself generally useful, can write a good hand and is correct at figures; can give four years' reference for honesty and sobriety from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at the office of the Superintendent of the Cooper Institute or a note addressed to W. H. BEEBE, Esq., as above, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GERMAN GARDENer, a situation; he is fully competent to take charge of any first class country residence; wishes a liberal home more than high wages; he is also competent to take care of and drive first-class horses and carriages; has long experience; good reference will be given from his last employers. Address GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best recommendation as to character and capability, from some of the highest families in this City whom he has lived with. Will be found in every way obliging; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address a note to his former employers, office No. 11 Morris-st., for L. D., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and has good recommendations as to character and capability, from gentlemen he has lived with in this City. Is willing and obliging, and devotes his time to the interests of his employer; is a single man, has no objection to any part of the country. Call on, or address a note to S. D. M. Coachman, No. 50 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a married Englishman, one who understands his business perfectly in all its branches, and can come well recommended from his last employer. No objection to the country. Address E. G., coachman, care of C. Walters saddle and harness maker, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway; or can be seen at the same place for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in a private family, by a competent Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, in the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing S. O., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant young single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, is also a good waiter, if required. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a careful driver; is also a good plain gardener; willing to work and make himself useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address M. F., Box No. 232 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a steady young man who understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; would go to any part of the country. Address J. K., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young Englishman aged 30, who understands his business. Any person who may want such a man, and would be willing to pay good fair wages, would find a very industrious careful man by addressing Mr. C., Gardener, Brighton Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; he is a good and careful driver, understands the management of horses well, is also a plain gardener. Has the best of reference, and willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would assist in waiting if required, or be generally useful about a gentleman's house; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business. Has no objection to go to the country, or would take charge of a hotel or would go to a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A first-rate family—a man who thoroughly understands his business Has learned in Europe. Character and ability first rate. Address (for three days) A. B., No. 44 Prince st Can be seen from 10 till 3.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO HAS LIVED upwards of five years with his present employer, and who will give him an unqualified recommendation, a place. Apply at the first stable next 5th av, in the alley in rear of No. 13 Washington-square.

WANTED—TO BAKERS.—A SITUATION BY a practical bread baker to take charge or oversee an establishment in this City, or near the City; understands some in the cake line. Address BAKER, No. 143 East 36th-st., post paid, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A REspectable private family, by a capable single young man, who is furnished with the best City reference. Address J. H., No. 811 Broadway, near 11th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITER TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country with a private family. None need apply but those who have good references and understand their business perfectly. Apply to-morrow, at No. 3 West 16th st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, in a private family, in a pleasant place in the country, two hours distant from New-York, to do general housework; wages $7. Apply for three days at No. 41 White-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG men, situations as coachmen; best of reference; no objection to the country; understand their business. Call for three days at No. 207 Hudson-st., basement

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as laundress in a private family. Those who can bring satisfactory City references can apply at No. 6 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as farrier; he understands his business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 207 Hudson-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, and ironer, with good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE NUMBER of first class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, such as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, and girls for general housework. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st. N. B. A large number of girls wanted for first-class hotels.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE THAT THOROughly understands his business, with his wife to do the cooking for a small family; she must be a good cook and understand her business. Also, a single man, a thorough gardener. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAW, No. 242 South-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., or 12 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOOD-TURNER TO GO to Unionville, Conn.; to one who thoroughly understands his business, (and no others need apply,) steady employment will be given. Apply to J. O. HARGER, at the counter of the *Times* Office between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO FULLY UNDERstands the care and management of horses; must be a single man, with some knowledge of driving and willing to make himself useful. One that can come well recommended may apply at No. 14 Chambers st., No. 1. first floor, between 11 and 12 A. M., to JOSEPH PICKARD.

WANTED—A COACHMAN FOR THE COUNTRY, unmarried, who thoroughly understands his business; he must have first class references as to capacity, honesty, sobriety and industry; none others need call. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., to RICHARD CAMPBELL, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and can come well recommended; has no objections to the country. A note addressed to WAITER, No. 811 Broadway, for two days, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WILLING TO go to the country for the Summer months. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, to-day, (Tuesday,) at No. 116 East 21st st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR ENGlish, to take charge of a small green house and garden in the City. Apply at No. 26 East 17th-st., Union-square.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, PHOTOGRAPHIC printers and toners to go to Baltimore, Md. Address PHOTOS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, appointing place of interview.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, IMMEDIATELY. NONE but a first rate workman need apply. STEPHEN LANE, Jr., No. 167 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 14 years of age; one strictly honest and writes a fair hand. Apply to R. C., Box No. 2,780 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $80 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY,

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AN ENGLISH LADY PROFESSOR OF THE Piano Forte, and pupil of some of the first masters, is desirous of giving lessons. Schools and families attended. The highest references given. Address Mrs. H. L. U. No 15 Ludlow-place, Houston-st.

BOARD AND TUITION WANTED IN THE country, for 3 months, for a young Cuban, in a private family; a teacher's family preferred, where he could receive regular lessons in English. Address, with terms, E. CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY A GERMAN LADY, who would also devote part of her time to teach the German language. Terms moderate. Inquire at the Piano Warehouse, No. 16 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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TUTORESS WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S family ten miles from the city of Jackson, Miss., (a fine, healthy location,) competent to instruct girls between 8 and 14 years of age in the branches usually taught in a female school, including music. A lady possessing the necessary qualifications, and with the best of references, may procure a very desirable and permanent situation by applying between 1 and 3 P. M. to ROBERTSON & HUDSON, No. 91 Chambers-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row. Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—DON PASQUALE—LA FAVORITA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 31, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Hammonia*, at this port, from Southampton, and of the *Hungarian*, at Quebec, from Liverpool, we have European advices to the 18th May—one day later.

An outline of the news, which is not important, appeared in a portion of our morning edition of yesterday. The bad weather still prevented an advance of the allied armies upon the Austrian lines, the French Emperor occupying the compulsory interval in arranging with the King of Sardinia, and the generals commanding, the plan of operations. A French squadron had appeared before Venice; and French cruisers had captured several Austrian merchantmen in the Southern Adriatic. Information from Russia appears to indicate the design of the Czar to embark forthwith in the war. The popular opinion of Southern Germany was also growing clamorous for the support of Austria with the entire federal power; and fears are entertained that Prussia might be forced to yield to the swelling torrent. The commercial intelligence has no traits of interest additional to those furnished by the *New York.*

We learn by the Overland California Mail that a desperate fight has taken place between a party of troops under Major VAN HORN and the Northern Camanches, on the fork of the Arkansas River, in which forty Indians were killed and thirty-six taken prisoners. Two of the soldiers were killed and several wounded. It is also stated that a large party of Texans were encamped on the Indian Reserve, below the Brazos, with the avowed intention of attacking the Indians.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector. It was referred to the Special Committee on the City Inspectorship. The Counsel to the Corporation sent in his opinion that the Common Council has the power of remitting taxes that have been confirmed by the Supervisors. The Board authorized the purchase of a Station-house for the Twenty-sixth Precinct for $5,000; and a Committee was appointed to extend civilities to a delegation of the Common Council of New-Haven about to visit this City for the purpose of examining our Institutions.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a report was adopted in favor of concurring with the Aldermen to devote Reservoir-square to the purposes of a Public Park. An interesting communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board relative to the Drinking Hydrants which it is proposed to construct through the City. In the large amount of routine business transacted no other item of special interest was embraced.

In the case of JAMES STEPHENS, the writ of error sued out by prisoner was brought up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court at General Term. The principal question is whether the practice which has so extensively prevailed in this State, and was pursued in the Stephens case, of allowing the jury to separate during the trial, is in a criminal case erroneous. Able arguments were made by Messrs. ASHMEAD for the prisoner and SHAFFER for the people. No decision was rendered.

A special session of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses, nothing of importance took place. FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who murdered his wife's father in Sullivan-street, in January last, and who arrived in this City from New-Orleans, in custody of Officer LENT, on Saturday, was arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty. His trial was set down for Thursday next, Mr. ANTHON being assigned by the Court to defend him. GEORGE E. PARMELEE, the Chambers-street merchant, who two years ago robbed Messrs. DIBBLEE so heavily of various articles of dry goods and sent them to be sold at auction at Philadelphia, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. As he had been used by the prosecution as witness in the civil suit instituted against the Philadelphia auctioneers, and had been confined nearly two years in the Tombs, the Court suspended judgment, and he was permitted to depart. To-day the trial of WM. E. MOORE, for the murder of JOHN VAN WART, will take place.

An affray occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last night, between Col. ANDERSON, formerly connected with WALKER'S army in Nicaragua, and Col. TITUS, of Kansas and Nicaraguan memory, growing out of some former misunderstanding between the parties. But for the interference of the Police, the affray would doubtless have terminated in bloodshed.

The yacht race for the 27th June is to be dignified as the "Ocean Sweepstakes," and will include a sail either around Block Island, or to Cape May and around the light-ship on "Five-fathom Bank," returning to a station-boat off Owl's-head, L. I. The race will be free to all the yachts of the New-York Club.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were more extensive. Prices of desirable lots advanced 15c. @25c. per bbl. The firmness with which Grain was held, had the effect of restricting sales. Pork was more freely dealt in, at, however, irregular figures. Oatmeal, Lard, and Beef were less active and less buoyant. The movements in Coffee and Sugars were moderate. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. A fair business was reported in Rice. The freight engagements for Liverpool were heavier.

POLITICAL VATICINATIONS.—Prophesying is an easy and pleasant avocation, especially that branch of the business which relates to politics. So, at least, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* appears to consider it. That journal has assumed the duties of a seer, and undertakes to tell an expectant world what will and what will not take place among the Democracy at Charleston in 1860. All this is done, to be sure, in a general way, and without specifications. It is awkward to deal with details, even in respect to what has already occurred, there are so many ugly chances of being detected in a misstatement. But, when speaking of the future, this difficulty is so much enhanced that your thorough-bred Seer carefully avoids particulars. Accordingly, the *Atlas and Argus* does not trouble itself to give us the name of the Democratic nominee. It tells us in the style of Ossian that a king will arise whom North and South shall delight to honor, but forbears to point out the coming man in person.

It confines its prognostications entirely to the subject of harmony, which, it predicts, will greatly prevail and abound exceedingly in the Convention. "Those who count upon the failure of the Democrats to unite at Charleston," says the prophet of smooth things, "reckon without their host;" and "their host," the *Atlas and Argus*, by a delightful play upon the word, avers to be "the masses of the people."

Now, we must believe that our facetious soothsayer knows whereof he affirms. That he should be uttering random predictions purely for effect, and without an inspired peep into the future, at least as far as 1860, is not for a moment to be imagined. Through his undoubted gift, he has settled the question of harmonious action at Charleston, to the unutterable delectation of his friends, and the irretrievable confusion of the "Black Republicans." Nor does the *Atlas and Argus* confine its comfortable revelations to national affairs. On the contrary, it beholds in a like vision the lambs of the "Soft" faction lying lovingly down between the paws of the lions of the "Hards" of New-York. According to the Albany Seer, the affection of David and Jonathan was but a faint type and scarcely discernible shadow of the mutual love which burns in Hunker and Barnburner bosoms. As philanthropists, we are delighted with these pacific assurances, and relying confidently upon our voluntary instructor, we shall fully expect the advent of the millennium immediately upon the rising of the Charleston Convention.

The Neutrals in Europe.

France, in the opening of a great war, and in the midst of vague and multitudinous mutterings of greater wars to come, has just exhibited a spectacle of financial strength and administrative skill, for which no recent parallel can be found, save in the attitude preserved by the same country throughout the commercial crisis of 1857. Every year, indeed, that has passed since the present Emperor set on foot his system for the development of the accumulated resources of France, has borne its own signal testimony to the enormous extent of those resources, and to the latent power which slumbers beneath all the demonstrative splendor of that extraordinary nation. While the English funds, representing as they do the national honor of a mighty and opulent State, were found wanting in the shock of the recent Russo-French panic, and went down like the shares of a Western railway or an Anglo-Peruvian mining company, the call of the Government of France upon her people for the means of commencing a war of which no man dare decisively foretell the end, has been responded to at once by an enthusiastic subscription of nearly five times the amount required. In other words, while hundreds of Englishmen hastened at the first intimation of a peril menacing their country to sell out their pecuniary interest in the stability of her institutions, thousands of Frenchmen, on the other hand, hurried to the Exchequer of the Empire with fresh contributions from their private resources at the tidings that France had entered upon the ordeal of battle. This contrast is not merely a curious illustration of the effects of two very different systems of financiering. It can hardly fail of a serious effect upon the policy of Central Europe and of England in the pending difficulty between France and Austria. It will make the notion of neutrality dearer to those who in Great Britain and Germany have from the first embraced it, and it will bring that notion forcibly home to the minds of many whose passions or prejudices or momentary conceptions of their passing interests had hitherto blinded them to the terrible chances of a continental war upon the question of Italy.

The language of the London *Morning Post*, in commenting upon this startling exhibition of the popular feeling, the patriotic unanimity and the colossal wealth of France, will be echoed openly or secretly throughout the Continent. Everywhere it will be felt that the results of the Imperial policy have thus far only shown France to be "doubly valuable as an ally, and proportionably formidable as a foe." Nor will the effect of the lesson be weakened by the consciousness which broods over the whole of Europe, that the purposes of the Emperor, who controls this formidable engine of France, are mainly identical with those of the Czar, whose power stands silently and sternly in the North, watching the course of events, and ready at the fitting hour to speak with that voice of authority at the accents of which all Germany has learned for years to tremble.

Already we begin to see in the tone of the English and the Prussian journals the influence of these momentous considerations. England and Prussia are States too powerful to move rashly in great matters. They have great stakes in Europe, and they know how vast must be the risks for them of a wide-spread conflagration, running from Paris in the West to St. Petersburg in the East. And, therefore it is that we see Prussia hesitating to commit herself without involving England, while England suggests to Prussia the intervention which for herself she eagerly repudiates.

The restless importunity of the lesser States of Southern Germany, always the servile followers of the Austrian will, has been reinforced in the North by the Anti-Napoleonic clamor of the English and feudal Kingdom of Hanover, in an attempt to dragoon Prussia into abandoning her attitude of observant neutrality, for an open declaration of distrust and hostility towards France. The Prince Regent of Prussia, himself, although a calm and prudent man, and perfectly cognizant, as a soldier, of the fearful ruin which a collision, either with France or Russia, must bring upon Prussia in the present unprepared condition alike of her force and her finances, has been driven by the pressure of public, and doubtless of family solicitations also, into declaring himself on the subject of German national rights and duties, after a fashion apparently threatening to France. But the careful reader will observe that the language of the Prussian Regent is after all susceptible of a double interpretation, and may be reasonably likened to a Delphic oracle. The London *Times*, bent upon eliciting every possible spark of hostility to France, translates the Prussian speech from the Throne in such a way as to favor the notion that Prussia is preparing herself to move upon the Rhine. It is true that, "scared at the sound itself had made," the *Times* on the very next day took occasion to warn Prussia that if she interfered in behalf of Austria she must not count upon help from England; but this was a mere piece of British mercantile caution. A large party exists in Great Britain perfectly willing to see the Continent deluged in blood, if only England can keep clear of the strife and negotiate profitable exchanges with all the combatants; and to this party the *Times* not only belongs but acts to it now in the capacity of "guide, philosopher and friend." It is the hope of this party that Prussia may involve herself and Germany in the contest now raging; in which case England would infallibly overthrow any Ministry which might propose her coöperation, and so remain mistress of the position. It is under the inspiration of this hope that the *Times* urges Germany into union against the Gallic foe, and tries to lash itself up into the courage necessary for applauding a German military demonstration against France. That, in favoring this demonstration, the *Times* is forced to commend two men like the impracticable VON VINCKE and the Professorial SIMSON, upon whom, in the old days of the Frankfort Parliament, it lavished its richest treasures of ridicule, does not, of course, affect the matter. All foes are friends now who will bring comfort to the notion that NAPOLEON III. means to enslave Europe.

But while all this Anglo-German riot of prejudice and braggadocio shakes the air, the gigantic Northern Empire looks sternly on, with a voiceless might more terrible than words. The bravest rhetoric of the Berlinese orators, the most grandiose speculations of the London journalists, betray the secret thrills of uneasiness which pervade the British and Teutonic mind in the presence of this mysterious Power. And therefore the Prince Regent of Prussia was at the pains of so wording his elaborate harangue as to leave it uncertain whether he meant to assert that Prussia would really lead Germany to the support of Austria, if attacked on German soil, or whether he intended merely to affirm that Prussia, in her Federal policy, would be absolutely independent, and would therefore decline to accept the attitude of hostility to France urged upon her by the Cabinet of Vienna.

Our own impression is, that the Prince Regent himself leant to the latter meaning, and that he will probably exert himself to the utmost to secure the real neutrality of Germany in the pending Italian war. The prompt and almost laughable earnestness with which the London *Times*, in commenting upon the Prince's speech and the subsequent debate before the Prussian Parliament, hastened to lay the "ghost of CHATHAM," evoked by the *rococo* enthusiasts of Berlin, and to warn Prussia that, if Germany chose to fight France, she must fight without "hope of aid" from England, will doubtless reinforce the neutral party in Prussia. The prospect of a conflict with France, in which England will leave the French Emperor free to work his own will, is not particularly inviting to governments which feel that by provoking a war with France they must throw the frontier of the Rhine open to reassertion, and that they cannot count from one hour to the next upon the forbearance of Russia. If the chances of a general European war threaten France and Italy with serious difficulties, it should be remembered also that they are not less menacing to Germany. Strong as Germany is, in the numbers, intelligence and patriotism of her people, it is no disparagement of her resources to say that if she enters into a willful conflict with Russia and with France, she risks not only the frontier of the Rhine to the West, but the frontiers of Poland to the East. The game of European reconstruction is one in which every Power has more to lose than either France or Russia. England certainly will not commence it, save through some quite improbable madness of her actual Ministers. For her it would involve the probable loss of all her Mediterranean possessions from Gibraltar to Corfu; the possible degradation of her naval prestige, and the certain transference of her maritime crown to the United States. No advantages which she might gain herself, or enable her Continental Allies to gain against France or Russia, would compensate her for either of these misfortunes. For Prussia and the lesser German States to enter into flagrant war with France, unassisted by England and threatened by Russia, would be still more dangerous. We cannot, therefore, think that the aspect of the war in Europe is really changed in the slightest degree by the news yesterday received.

Promise of a City Inspector.

There is daylight ahead. Mayor TIEMANN sent in to the Aldermen, last evening, the name of DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector. Of all the nominations hitherto sent in by his Honor, only the first has been sent to a Committee, the rest being promptly rejected. It was a good symptom, then, to send Mr. DELAVAN to a Committee, as was done last night. Some of the Mayor's friends were alarmed lest the Committee should have another four months' incubation over a bad egg. But, on deliberation, it was understood that the Committee would report early, and the prospects now are, that next Monday evening the nomination will be confirmed, and the Mayor released from his extra duty of acting as head street-sweeper. Mr. DELAVAN is a worthy Democrat, of satisfactory Tammany antecedents, is one of the present Tax Commissioners, and probably as fit to act as chief of the Health Department as any man can be, who knows nothing of public hygiene, or the habits of epidemics. Whether Mr. DELAVAN will prove a Mayor's man or an Aldermen's man, is as yet a matter of doubt. As the Democrats in the Board have been equally divided—5 to 5—on all the nominations heretofore made by the Mayor, it is probable, in view of the reference to a Committee, that this is a compromise—in other words, that the Board has "advised" his nomination, and hence will agree to "consent."

Mr. DELAVAN, if he should prove the man for the times, will have, during his two years, a pretty job of work to do. In 1840 the street cleaning cost $149,976, and the receipts for manure sold were $38,711. In 1857, the expenses for street cleaning were $252,784, most of which went to contractors who failed to perform their contracts. In 1858 the expenses were $290,000, the receipts for manure were $7,000. The increase over the cost of the same job, in 1840, was not all due to the growing desire on the part of officials to swindle the City, for meanwhile the bounds of the Metropolis had been extended, and the area of surface to be kept clean much widened. But since the price of fertilizers has not been lessened, and the supply ought to have kept pace with the City's growth, somebody must have been about the dirty work of pocketing part of the receipts for their sale, or else why should the receipts from this source be less now than twenty years ago? To stop this leak, which has been widening for years, to reorganize the Department which has fallen into chaos, to purify the public places and to restore to New York its reputation for salubrity, is work for a strong man and an intelligent one. The very first reform he attempts should be to oust the useless Health Wardens and in their place substitute men competent to distinguish between mere eye-sores and sickness-breeders. Their duty is a very delicate one, and if properly performed would save innumerable lives during the hot weather. Scavengers are not necessarily the only men who can do Warden's duty. A reform in this respect was well urged by the Mayor in his Annual Message. Whether his nominee will dare to attempt it, or whether this has been surrendered in the compromise, we shall soon see.

Mr. O'Brien's Valedictory.

We are sorry to see manifestations, in various quarters, of a disposition to find fault with Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN for his little oration of farewell, delivered, on Saturday last, to his friends and admirers in this City.

If Mr. O'BRIEN were a disorganizing, radical Demosthenes, given to "wielding at will the fierce Democracy," and bent upon revolutionizing the Celtic population of America, we could understand the objections that have been raised to his ultimate and penultimate discourses. But Mr. O'BRIEN is nothing of the sort. He is simply an Irish country gentleman, of good manners and fair intelligence, who has made some stir in the world by one or two political failures of a slightly ridiculous character, but who has never done, nor, as we believe, even deliberately planned, any serious mischief to any Constitution or form of Government whatever. He visited the United States in a strictly private capacity, and, after making a hasty tour of a few months, principally in the company of his own countrymen, has now returned to Europe, with the intention of writing an account of his travels on this side of the Atlantic; which account will doubtless be conceived in a spirit of gentlemanlike candor, and will be neither more nor less valuable than the average journals kept by Englishmen or Americans in France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, or other far and foreign lands.

Political affinities and recollections, of no interest whatever to any, but the parties concerned, have endeared Mr. O'BRIEN to his fellow-countrymen, and especially to those of his countrymen who have left their native land for other homes. The Irish residents of New-York gathered in force on Saturday to express these good feelings of theirs towards their estimable compatriot, and made him half-a-dozen little speeches. He made a little speech of his own in reply, as was but natural, and in the course of that little speech touched upon a good many topics likely to interest or edify his hearers. He thought it a pity that Ireland should not be governed by Irishmen, and that America should show such a passion for fillibustering. He avowed his belief that equality was the highest good a Government could secure to its subjects, (thereby relieving himself, no doubt, of his secret dissatisfaction with the system which makes him the political inferior of his own brother, Lord INCHIQUIN,) and he was sorry any American State should impose political disabilities upon any of his fellow-countrymen, however raw, ignorant, or unfamiliar with that self-control which alone can fit men for the control of others. In uttering these and other opinions, the justice of some of which was as incontestable as were the absurdity of other some, and the decent commonplaceness of all, we cannot think that Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN projected any very terrible shower of bomb-shells into the citadel of American freedom. That he should think it his duty to rebuke the "Know-Nothings" for their intolerance was not surprising. That he should have rebuked them with more zeal than knowledge was their gain, and they ought to be thankful for the blundering of their censor. The good taste of quoting the grave and elaborate work of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE as a warrant for his own hastily conceived and rather undigested oration upon American affairs was perhaps more than questionable; but if we are to quarrel with orators on mere points of taste, what will become of all our anniversaries? On the whole, we think Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's valedictory rather creditable than otherwise to himself and to his friends. If it did not prove him to be much of a political philosopher, or specially gifted as a statesman, it put at least a cordial and friendly *finale* to the pleasant journey of a well-intentioned, well-bred and highly respectable gentlemen.

The Liquor Law.

A law, never enforced, affects the whole book of statutes very much as dead flies affect the ointment of the apothecary. The existing license law has been broken in this City every day since it was enacted,—broken in every limb, trod under foot and kicked aside as if it were not of the slightest consequence to anybody. The liquor-dealers, with their thorough organization, have been too much for the guardians of the law. A very few have consented to take out licenses to sell, and have paid the legal excise, but the great majority sell without a license—some even refusing to accept a license when it was tendered them. This condition of affairs is disgraceful to our authorities, demoralizing to our people and unjust to the rest of the State. By a law passed at the late session of the Legislature, ten per cent. of all money received for licenses goes to the support of the Inebriate Asylum; but New-York City, which, considering the tuns of liquor that are peddled here, ought to bear the heaviest part of this burden, scarcely carries a feather's weight of it. There are counties where not one-tenth as much rum is sold that pay twice as much license money. And the greatest part of the grievance is, that the better the law is enforced, and the more honestly the statute is regarded by a locality, the heavier the tax upon it. So we not only corrupt our own morals but violate our faith to the State, while we neglect to prosecute those who sell without licenses.

We perceive that the Commissioners of Excise are moving at last in the matter, and really promise to do a part of the work for which they were appointed. Their attorney has on file over three hundred complaints for violations of the law in the Third Ward alone, and a large number of suits have been commenced. Whether the Commissioners see clearly at what point their way will be hedged up, and know that these suits will amount to nothing, we are not informed. Surely there must be cases enough coming under their observation, about which there can be no doubt. These should be pushed forward vigorously. Otherwise the law will fall into even greater contempt than at present, and those who are honest enough to try to abide by it will be persecuted by the less worthy in the same line of business. It is no excuse for delay that the liquor-sellers have plenty of money, and will contest every point with vigor. Let them; the more and the faster they appeal, the better, as it will the sooner discover from head-quarters whether there is any mortal defect in the law. There are parts of the State in which the statute is said to work well. It is high time to learn whether it has any virtue in this latitude, except to provide salaries for the three Commissioners.

The small-pox is very prevalent in Pike County, Ala., causing great alarm.

GARIBALDI.

Sketch of the Life, Character, and Political Opinions of General Garibaldi.

Much surprise seems to have been excited in Europe by the fact that GARIBALDI has officially entered the Piedmontese service, and is to be made, according to some, General of Division—according to others, chief of the voluntary corps, his legion taking the name of the *Chasseurs of the Alps*. The Austrian *Gazette* indignantly says that "this may be called planting the revolutionary flag on the steps of the throne. * * * The Congress of the five great Powers is to depend forsooth on GARIBALDI, on the will of a leader of a free corps." The French Press exclaims against Piedmont's acceptance of his service, which a Turin correspondent of an English paper thus explains: "The nomination of GARIBALDI has been forced on Count CAVOUR, despite the visible repugnance of France, by the Democratic Party of Piedmont and Italy." GARIBALDI's personal history, it seems to us, contains the solution of the problem, which has so disturbed our contemporaries on the other side of the water.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI was born at Nice on the 4th of July, 1807. His father and grandfather had both been sailors, and he inherited from them that inborn love of freedom and adventure which a sea-faring life seems best calculated to gratify. Vainly his mother destined him for a priest, and provided him with such education as priestly teachers give, and he profited by it as much as might have been expected. He was determined to be a sailor like his ancestors, and, commencing with a voyage to the Black Sea, he continued his career until the year 1833, when, being left at Constantinople on account of illness, he fell in with one of the apostles of "Young Italy," and, fired with its patriotic aims, returned to Genoa just as the Savoy Insurrection of 1834 was set on foot. Suspected of complicity, it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped the vigilance of his pursuers, and, after passing eleven days and nights in the mountains, arrived at Nice, and then, by swimming the Var, (the river that divides France from Italy,) proceeded to Marseilles, where the first newspaper that he took up informed him that CHARLES ALBERT had just passed sentence of death upon him. After a few voyages to and from Marseilles, he went to South America, and after some participation in the civil contests of Brazil, he became a citizen of Montevideo, then at war with ROSAS, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. He organized an Italian Legion of 800 men, and took command of the small Montevidean fleet, with which he fought several desperate battles against greatly superior forces.

In the English House of Lords, July 10, 1849, Lord HOWDEN bore honorable testimony to GARIBALDI's character. The struggle between Montevideo and the tyrant ROSAS lasted, it will be remembered, from 1830 till 1851, when the United Provinces, joining their forces with those of the Uruguay Republic against the Dictator so universally detested, forced him to an ignominious flight. England and France, for many years, had "intervened" in vain. Besides the Ambassadors from the French Court, England sent five successive agents to induce Rosas to desist from his iniquitous aggressions. Lord HOWDEN brought his negotiations nearer to a close than any of his predecessors had done, inasmuch as he induced ROSAS to consent to his proposals. The terms offered, however, were such as the Government of Montevideo could not accept, and GARIBALDI, in a personal interview with Lord HOWDEN, replied in the name of the rest, that "he and his followers had taken arms to defend the cause of justice, and that this cause could not be abandoned by honorable men." In Lord HOWDEN's account of his mission, before the House, these words occur: "The garrison of the town was almost entirely composed of Italians and Frenchmen, with a few manumitted slaves, and it was commanded by a person to whom I am glad to be able to pay this tribute, for he stood there a disinterested individual, seeking nothing for his own personal advantage. I refer to a person of great courage and military skill, who has a just claim on our sympathies, considering the unjustifiable intervention of the French, and the recent extraordinary and unnatural events that have taken place in Italy. I refer to General GARIBALDI."

Towards the close of 1847, the leaders of Young Italy, with whom GARIBALDI had always remained in correspondence, told him that the time was come when the soldiers whom he had trained to fight for liberty might unsheath their swords in Italy's behalf. So, in concert with JACOPO MEDICI, who went before to prepare for his reception, in April, 1848, GARIBALDI, with a number of his followers, bade adieu to Montevideo and set sail for his fatherland, determined to effect a landing at Leghorn. But when, on touching the little Island of St. Palo, they learned that their countrymen were in arms against the Austrians, they changed their plan, and landed at Nice, where they were received with great enthusiasm. With his band much increased by volunteers from Nice and Genoa, GARIBALDI determined to offer his services to the King, CHARLES ALBERT, the same who had condemned him to death in 1831, and for this purpose went straight to his head-quarters at Roverbella.

"I saw him," he writes; "I felt the coldness of his reception. I would have served Italy under the King's orders with the same fervor as under a Republic. I would have conducted my young warriors along the same path, for they had confidence in my bidding. *Make Italy one, free her from the foreign curse*—this was my goal, and I believe it to have been the goal of most of my countrymen at that epoch. Italy could not be ungrateful to her liberators, whoever they might be. I will not here upraise a tombstone to pass judgment on the dead, but leave such judgment to posterity. I will only say, that, called by position and circumstances to lead the war of independence, he did not respond to the confidence reposed in him, and not only did he ignore the best method of utilizing the immense elements at his disposal, but he was the principal cause of their ruin."

Nevertheless CHARLES ALBERT accepted GARIBALDI's offers of service—for what purpose? *To neutralize his efforts?* And it is an indisputable fact that until—Venice betrayed and Milan sold—the disgraceful armistice of Salerno sealed the fate of Northern Italy, neither GARIBALDI nor any of his followers succeeded in firing a single shot for the liberty of Italy.

His band of volunteers had increased to 4,000, all impatient for action, and when the news of the armistice reached him at Monza, he considered all allegiance to the traitor King at an end; a numerous body of Austrian cavalry had been already sent against them; so, placing himself at the head of his division, he marched towards Como; MAZZINI, who had entered MEDICI's legion as a simple soldier, bearing aloft the banner which bore the device, *God and the People.* Uniting a number of Republicans under his banner, GARIBALDI made himself master of two steamers, and for a time fought desperately against the Austrians, and at Luino destroyed a strong column. MEDICI at the head of 150 men supported, during four hours, the shock of 5,000 Austrians.

At the time of the Pope's flight from Rome, GARIBALDI, with his volunteers, took up his headquarters at Rieti, as an attack on Rome by the King of Naples was feared. When, during the sitting of the Roman Assembly on the 9th of February, the future form of Government was under discussion, GARIBALDI rising, with his usual impetuosity exclaimed, "A truce to these formalities; the delay even of a moment is a crime. Long live the Republic!" But the grave members of the Assembly continued their discussion on a subject too great to be decided by the impulse of a moment, and after an uninterrupted sitting of fifteen hours, the Republic was proclaimed from the Capitol. The part taken by GARIBALDI in the glorious defence of the Eternal City against the French, Austrians Spaniards and Neapolitans, is too well known to be dwelt on in detail here. Many have blamed him, and we think justly, for his utter want of military discipline, and also for retaining the habit acquired in his guerilla skirmishes of sending his men in bands against the enemy instead of attacking with the whole corps at once, but none can deny that his own boundless courage—standing as unmoved under a shower of bullets as in a hailstorm—and the strong personal attachment which he inspired, obtained from his soldiers such prodigies of valor and audacity as few regular troops could rival and none excel. Ever memorable in French and Roman annals will stand the date of the 30th April, when the French officers in white gloves and holiday array led their troops to the gate of St. Pancrazio, to the watchword, "The Italians never fight." But when before GARIBALDI's volunteers, regiment after regiment of the African veterans took shelter in ignominious flight, leaving 300 prisoners and 500 dead and wounded on the field, then Frenchmen learned that the valor which had won from NAPOLEON the greatest eulogium on his Italian army was not extinguished, and that nothing was so well calculated to call it out as the sense of fighting against traitors as well as foes.

An amusing story is told by an Italian captain, of GARIBALDI when at Lima. A Frenchman, boasting of the victories won at Rome, turned to the General and said, "You must admit the bravery of the French, although you were conquered." "Monsieur," replied GARIBALDI, coolly, "I cannot give any opinion of your countrymen at Rome, for I saw nothing of them save their heels."

And this was literally true, for each time the French and Italians engaged man to man the French were worsted in the encounter, and when after the bombardment of the city the French troops entered Rome, GARIBALDI, issuing the following proclamation, left the city by the gate of St. Giovanni: "Soldiers, what I have to offer is fatigue, danger, struggling and death—the chill of the cold night, the open air, and the burning sun; no lodgings, no munitions, no provisions—but forced marches, dangerous watchposts, and continual struggling with bayonets against batteries. Let those who love freedom and their country better than life follow me." And 4,000 followed him. His hope was to cut his way through French and Austrian troops to aid the brave Venetians, who, in spite of cholera and famine, were still holding out against the foe. By dint of unparalleled courage—fatigue by land and by sea, he had just rounded the Punta di Maestra, and could see the towers of the Queen of the Adriatic, when the Austrian ships attacked his boats and eight were taken; the rest gained the shore, and GARIBALDI knowing that the Austrians, furious at his escape, had set a price upon his head, bid his followers disperse, and with his wife, who though close on her confinement had never left his side, and one other friend, set out for Ravenna. But before they could reach the city the mother of the dead little one on the American shore, of the three children waiting her return at Nice, of the unborn one never destined to see the earth-light fading from her eyes—that mother knew that she was dying, yet bore on by her husband's side uncomplaining still, for the Austrians were on their track. He knew it, too; but through the lonely desert no aid, no shelter was at hand. At last he took her in his arms and bore her on till they reached a peasant's hut, and there, with her last look and thought, and folding clasp on him who had been her all in life, the soul of that noble woman went up to the great band of waiting martyrs to tell them of her husband's deeds, of Italy's, of Rome's. Not even a tomb had Italy to give to the gentle, brave ANITA. From the grave which her husband himself had dug for her in wordless grief, her corpse, ferreted out by an Austrian dog, indicated to its masters (less human than the brute) the generous peasant who had sheltered her in her dying hours, and he paid the penalty awarded to any who should "give to GARIBALDI or his followers fire, food, or shelter." *He was hung, drawn and quartered.*

After wandering for 35 days in different disguises, among the forests and the Appenines, GARIBALDI at last arrived in the Sardinian States, and landing at Chiavari, was seized by the authorities, carried to Genoa, and imprisoned in the "Tower." Released, but refused permission to remain in Piedmont, he proceeded to America, where he remained until 1854.

When, during the Crimean War, the Government of Piedmont decided to take part therein, it was found necessary, in order to prevent revolution, to take measures to induce the Italians to believe that it was for the benefit of the "nation" that Piedmontese soldiers were going to spill their blood for the independence of the Turk. Emissaries were sent here and there to win over Republicans to this belief. Hints of money to be furnished for a revolution in Tuscany or Naples, which, once commenced, would be seconded by Piedmont, were thrown out by intermediaries between the Government and the Republicans. To MAZZINI in London, to GARIBALDI in New-York, these tidings came. Both equally sincere, the one shook his head in utter unbelief, the other returned to Piedmont, and publicly proclaimed his adhesion to VICTOR EMANUEL. Long he waited, and patiently, but not only no aid for revolution came from Piedmont, but when a movement took place against the Austrians, the Government sent its *gens d'armes* across the frontier to arrest the fugitives. Sad and discouraged, GARIBALDI retired to his little island of Caprera, purchased with money left to him by his uncle, and between farming and the society of his children, strove to forget the deception that had been practiced on him. But the love of fatherland burnt strong within his soul. Piedmont knew it, and knew, also, that though his declaration had saddened the hearts of the Republicans, yet, if he should raise the standard of revolution, they would instantly rally round. To prevent this—for it is to prevent revolution that both Napoleon and Count CAVOUR are toiling—no sooner were their plans decided than GARIBALDI was summoned to Turin, and the task of forming a corps of volunteers assigned to him. But let not this fact alarm either Austria or France; rather let them thank Piedmont for having rendered one of their staunchest enemies harmless. GARIBALDI, the Republican, the Guerilla chief, would serve of himself as a standard of revolt. GARIBALDI attached to the Piedmontese army is powerless, for he will abide by the oath he has taken, even if it doom him to inaction, as in 1848, under CHARLES ALBERT. M.

Academy of Music.

The third performance of "Il Poliuto," last night, attracted a fine audience. It was an occasion of additional interest, owing to the fact that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI made her final appearance in the part of the heroine, "prior to her departure for Europe." It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, that Mr. STRAKOSCH enters at once upon a new season with other artists. We fear, therefore, that PICCOLOMINI is really going. Her career has been brief and brilliant; perhaps, if it were more protracted, it would lose some of its prestige. The performances were excellent in every respect; so good that we regret the necessary withdrawal of the opera. All the singers were in fine voice, and the orchestra and chorus almost faultless. There was, in short, an approach to something like completeness—a rare commendation even at the leading opera house of America. After the performances Mlle. PICCOLOMINI was called out, and per programme delivered the following speech:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: In this beautiful temple, eight months since, you bade me cordial welcome. During that time, oh how short, how happy to me, you have always been most kind, most indulgent. I give you thanks from the depth of my heart, and will ever hold you in sweet memory. This immense country through which I have rapidly journeyed, I leave with tears of sincere regret, and pray my good angel will again guide me to its hospitable shores. Encouraged by this hope, with less pain I can say adieu, and bid you all, dear friends, farewell.

Sporting Intelligence.

OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES, JUNE 28, 1859.—The official announcement of the New-York Yacht Club embraces the following particulars for the race on the 28th of June: It will be free for all the yachts of the squadron. The course will be from the Club House, Hoboken, around the Southwest Spit and Block Island, or the Light Boat off Cape May, and back to a stake boat off Owl's Head, Long Island. Sloops and schooners to compete in two classes. Sails carried and sailing regulations to be in accordance with the rules of the Club. No time will be allowed for difference in area under rule XI. of the Constitution; the entries to close on the 27th of June at 10 A. M. at the office of the Secretary; the course and race to be decided by the subscribers, and the race to be under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the Club.

Paul Morphy in Boston.

PAUL MORPHY rode out with Mr. JAMES T. FIELD on Saturday, after which he received a call from Dr. HOLMES, and was serenaded in the evening. On Saturday afternoon the formal reception took place at the Club, after which Mr. MORPHY played a game with Dr. RICHARDSON, the President of the Boston Chess Club, in which Mr. MORPHY gave the odds of a knight, and, as usual, won. In the evening an informal dinner party was given at the Revere, at which HOLMES, LONGFELLOW, FIELD and others were present. At the public dinner on Tuesday, Dr. HOLMES will read a poem.

Naval Intelligence.

Unusual activity has prevailed for the last three or four days at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, caused by paying off the crews of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth* and the four steamers of the Paraguay Expedition. Over $50,000 are required for this purpose. The frigate *Sabine* is being refitted, and will proceed to the Brazil Station in the flag-ship of the squadron, under the command of Flag-officer JOSHUA R. SANDS. Her crew are now ashore on leave. The *Niagara* is slowly fitting for sea service; her destination not known.

THE STEAM FRIGATE LANCASTER.—At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the great attraction, at present, is the steam frigate *Lancaster*, which has been visited by throngs of ladies and gentlemen, as she lies at anchor off the Navy-yard, ready for sea. The following is a description of this fine ship: On the first or spar-deck, are placed two eleven-inch shell-guns, one forward and the other aft, which carry a shell weighing 142 pounds, and require a charge of 15 pounds of powder. These guns are worked on pivots, and so arranged that both can be used aft or forward. They weigh, with their carriages, slides, &c., 26,000 pounds each. She has on her gun deck 20 guns of nine-inch calibre, which require a charge of 10 pounds to carry a shell weighing 82 pounds, and weighing each 10,250 pounds. She has also on the spar-deck two small guns, intended to be used on board the launches or as field-pieces. The two binnacles on this deck are arranged with gutta percha, so as to cut off the effect of local attraction. She is supplied with nine boats, four on the outside and five inboard. The Captain's and Commodore's cabin is placed upon the main deck, and has been fitted up with much taste. It is supplied with a library of choice works. The ward-room, for the officers of the ship, is on the berth deck. This has also been fitted up with comfortable berths, and many conveniences to make a life on the ocean pleasant. The engine of this ship, constructed by REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., will work up to 1,100 horse power. This department is under the charge of Mr. WOOD and seven assistants. The stokers number 40. The whole force on board, including officers, is 409. The crew of the *St. Lawrence*, discharged a few days since, were paid off on Saturday. The land-sharks were kept out of the yard.

Obituary.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the celebrated Hindoo merchant, died at Bombay on the 14th April. His age was 76. Sir Jamsetjee stood at the head of the native merchants of India, and a few years since was created a baronet by the British Government and presented with the freedom of the City of London. His donations to public objects during his mercantile career amounted to about £300,000, and he has bequeathed a large fortune to his family.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Health met in the Mayor's office, Mayor TIEMANN, Councilman CORNELL, Drs. ROCKWELL, GUNN, MILLER and BOYD, the Health Officer of Brooklyn were present. Messrs. HURLEY, STUART and others, residents in the neighborhood of Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh streets, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, complained of sundry pig-pens and bone-boiling establishments in that part of the City. The matter was referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, on motion of Mr. CORNELL. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection reported that the nuisances in the neighborhood of Nos. 2 and 2½ Cliff-street, and No. 224 Ninth-street, had been removed. The communications were ordered on file. The brig *Emmeline Rutter* was reported as having arrived from Rio Janeiro in forty-six days, with a cargo of three thousand four hundred bags of coffee. The mate was sick, and the vessel having been fumigated was allowed a stream permit. The *Sprite*, from Rio in forty-eight days, and the brig *Jessie* in sixty-eight, were also reported as having arrived, and were referred to the Health Officer with power. The brig *Josephine*, fifty-nine days out from Rio, loaded with hides, has had considerable sickness on board. While in port the Captain and five of the crew were sick. One of the invalids died, two were sent to the hospital, and two went to sea. Another died when the vessel was four days out, and four more sickened, three of whom died. Since April 7 all have been well. Those having the vessel in charge were advised to take her to some port further north, but this being impossible the case was held under advisement until Wednesday. Should it then be thought best to allow the vessel to come up, her cargo will be detained.

SUNDAY ROWDYISM.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, as a party of Germans with their wives were returning from Hoboken, when about to separate on the corner of West Broadway and Reade street, they were jostled by a gang of rowdies, who, on being remonstrated with by the Germans, commenced a savage and indiscriminate assault upon the party, knocking down, kicking and beating them without mercy. In the melée two of the Germans, Mr. MEURIER and Mr. BAPERT, were severely cut in the face and head, and one of the ladies fainted and fell in the street. The injured persons took refuge in a drug store, and the rowdies continued on their way. They soon after encountered a boy named McGILL, whom they attacked and beat so badly that he had to be conveyed to the Hospital. During all this time the policemen of that district were beyond the cry of distress; but no sooner had the rowdies brought up, as they soon after did, in a house of prostitution, than the knights of the club sniffed their whereabouts and took them into custody, as they were celebrating their achievements over a bottle of champagne. They had palmed off a counterfeit $20 bill on the keeper of the house, in payment for the wine. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY where they gave their names as DICK CASEY, THOS. M. LOMBARD, FRANCIS WHEELER and HENRY HEMMINGWAY. CASEY is a noted rowdy from Troy, and the others are said to be noted baggage-smashers. They were committed to the Tombs for examination.

PROSECUTION OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—From three to five hundred suits have been commenced by the Attorney for the Commissioners of Excise against unlicensed liquor-dealers in the First, Second and Third Wards. Of the returns made to the Sheriff, about three-fifths have been served upon the parties complained of. The Attorney for the Board has on file over three hundred complaints for violation of the Excise law in the Third Ward. These include the names of several storekeepers, who have, during the last year, positively refused to receive licenses. A new question has also arisen under one of the sections of the Excise law, which forbids the Board from granting licenses to persons not residents of the City of New-York. The Commissioners are anxious to have this question tested. Sunday, Acting Superintendent CARPENTER caused a man by the name of RYAN, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, to be arrested for selling liquors publicly on the Sabbath. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and held to bail in the sum of $300, to answer. Another liquor-dealer on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue was arrested on the same charge, and was also held to bail. These are criminal cases, and it is the intention of the Police Commissioners, in conjunction with the Commissioners of Excise, to punish the offenders as severely as the law will allow.

A FILLIBUSTER FIGHT—ATTACK ON COLONEL TITUS BY COL FRANK ANDERSON.—Last evening a disturbance occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel which would no doubt have terminated in a sanguinary manner but for the intervention of the Police. Colonel TITUS, formerly of the Nicaraguan army, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and put up at the above Hotel. On learning this, Colonel ANDERSON, also formerly connected with General WALKER, repaired, last evening, to the Hotel, accompanied by a few friends, and, it is asserted, attempted to get TITUS into a fight, but failed to do so, and left the place about 9½ o'clock. Captain TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, was apprised of the trouble, and repaired to the spot, accompanied by Sergeant MOUNT. The officers had just entered the bar-room when ANDERSON returned with a large crowd, and one of them stepped up to TITUS and struck him in the face, and, in return, was leveled to the floor. ANDERSON, it is said, with several others, then commenced beating TITUS over the head, but this proceeding was stopped by the Policemen. A scene of great excitement then ensued, and many of the persons present fled from the place by jumping out of the back windows into Mercer street. The lights were finally put out, and ANDERSON and his friends were ejected from the place.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—This frigate is now finally closed to the visits of the public. She will be hauled into the stream this afternoon, and probably will go on her final trial trip to-morrow. She will be absent, probably, about a week, and be ready to sail for Europe about the middle of June, touching at Southampton, England, and at Cherbourg, on the French coast. From thence she will proceed to Cronstadt.

SANITARY.—The Mayor and Comptroller yesterday made a contract with some one, whose name the Mayor declined to give, for the removal of the night soil from the City till Jan. 1, or until the Common Council take some action with regard to it, for $1,000 per month. The City has been paying $1,250 per month for such work. The contract is to take effect to night.

THE HUNGARIAN MEETING.—The members of the late "Bowery Committee" of Hungarians desire that it should be understood that the Bowery meeting, by which they were appointed, was not in favor of collecting money to send to Italy, because they did not think it necessary; that they were not appointed for that purpose, and consequently made no effort to collect funds for Italy.

RE-DISTRICTING THE CITY.—Aldermen BOOLE, STEPHENS and BRADLEY, of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the ordinance re districting the City, met yesterday, at 11 A. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. The Committee completed the re-districting of the Eleventh Ward and a portion of the Eighteenth Ward, and adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church hold their Anniversary this evening in the Academy of Music. The exercises will consist of singing and speaking by the children, and an address by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia. Bishop JANES is to preside.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Streets give notice to all persons interested in the extension of Church street, from Fulton-street to the Battery, which also contemplates the widening of Morris and Rector streets from Broadway to West-street, to appear before them in Room No. 8 City Hall, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Police Reports.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officer Sparrow, of the Second Precinct Police, succeeded in making quite an important arrest yesterday afternoon. For several months past a man has been in the habit of loitering near some one or other of the banking houses watching the arrival of boys with checks for payment. Seeing a boy enter a bank he would wait until he came out with the money, then rush after him, as if he had just come out of the bank, and inform him that he had presented the wrong check; that he would take the money back to the bank until the boy could return with the right check. This manœuvre generally excited the boys so that, without suspecting anything wrong, they would give up the money, and proceed whence they came to get a proper check, where, of course, they learned that they had been cheated. Several cases of the above description have occurred recently. On Saturday last Mr. Wm. L. Wood sent a boy to get money for a check on the Ocean Bank. The boy was met, as above described, and gave up the money. Yesterday, Mr. Wood sent another boy with a check on the same bank, for which he received the money, and was accosted in the way the first boy had been as soon as he came out. But he refused to give up the money, and returning to Mr. Wood told the story. He was then sent to look for the man, with directions if he saw him to inform the first officer he should meet. He had not gone far until he saw him again, and he was soon arrested by Officer Sparrow, and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house. He gave his name as George Fisher, is a German, and about 22 years of age. Both the boys from Mr. Wood's recognized him, and it is expected that as soon as his arrest is known he will be identified by others who have lost money. He cried very much in the cell last night, and threatened that "if they told on him, he would tell on them," from which the officers inferred that there are others who are guilty of the same crime.

ARREST OF SUNDAY LIQUOR DEALERS.—Several liquor dealers, in different parts of the City, were arrested, on Sunday, by direction of the Deputy Superintendent, at the instance of the Sabbatarian Committee, for carrying on their traffic on Sunday. They were first notified by policemen, who went the rounds in citizen's dress, and ordered such places as they found open to close up. Those who refused were taken before police magistrates yesterday, and held to answer in the sum of $300 each.

The Oberlin Rescue cases were made the subject of strong resolutions in Boston, May 21, at the anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. The Rev. Mr. McCormick, of Oberlin, made a speech.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR—THE REMISSION OF TAXES BY THE COMMON COUNCIL—APPROPRIATIONS.

The Mayor, last evening, nominated to the Board of Aldermen Daniel E. Delavan for City Inspector.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee which has the City Inspectorship in charge.

Alderman BRADLEY moved as an amendment that the nomination be confirmed.

This was ruled out of order, and the nomination was referred. (Ayes 9, Nays 5.)

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth his opinion that the Common Council has power to reduce taxes on real and personal property after they have been confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. The opinion was accompanied by communications from Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and Moses Ely, fortifying the position of Mr. Busteed. It was directed that 1,000 copies be published in document form.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to sell at auction a lease of a ferry to run from the foot of Grand-street or adjacent thereto to a slip at or near South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., for a period of ten years, was referred.

Alderman BRADLEY offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the Councilmen had passed a resolution authorizing their Clerk to give the printing and binding of the Board to E. Jones & Co., and requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to give his opinion as to the right of the Councilmen to adopt that resolution. It was adopted.

An ordinance directing the Comptroller to issue the balance remaining unissued of the Central Park Improvement Fund, amounting to $466,666 66, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of purchasing two lots of ground on Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for a Station-house for the Twenty-sixth Precinct, each 25x100 feet, for $5,000, was adopted.

A resolution in favor of appointing a Committee of reception to take charge of the delegation of the Common Council of New-Haven, about to visit this City, show them through the public buildings, and spend $300 in treating them well, was adopted.

The Board appropriated $500 for the purchase of a stand of colors for the Sixth Regiment, and adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

RESERVOIR SQUARE—WATER HYDRANTS—CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

COUNCILMAN PLATT offered a resolution directing the Croton Acqueduct Board to have the Gate Houses, Acqueduct, and their appurtenances for the New Reservoir constructed by Fairchild, Walker & Co. under the contract made and concluded April 2 1858, the prices for items of work not included in the contract to be agreed upon before the different parts of the work are commenced—Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing that Reservoir Square should be set apart for a Public Park. The Committee of the Council to whom the matter was referred, stated that the square was originally set apart for reservoir purposes, but the City not requiring the whole, the unoccupied part was directed to be laid out as a public park. As it was with this understanding, that those now owning property there, originally purchased it, the Committee think it would be unjust to devote it to the uses of any Corporation such as the American Institute. Other interests, they think, would have a right to enter into competition for the privilege.

The Report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, with an ordinance relative to the expenditures of the department was received and referred to the appropriate Committee.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in adopting the report of the Committee on the Fire Department amending an ordinance in relation to the Firemen's Badges.

The following communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board:

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
May 30, 1859. }

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

The Croton Aqueduct Board respectfully inform your honorable body, in answer to your resolution respecting the employment of hydrants for drinking purposes, to be erected in suitable places in the City, that they are satisfied with the form of hydrants conveyed by the Hydrant and Meter Company, of Brooklyn, an ornamental sample of which is left in this office, and one of the same description is to be erected, on Tuesday next, in place of that on Union-square, at the cost and expense of the Company. The form and operation of these hydrants are approved by the officers of this Department, and are preferred by a hydrant-builder to his own. The retail price of these hydrants is $25, and for a hundred, or more, $20 each. If plain in form, and painted with three coats of paint, they will be furnished at $16 each. In both cases, they are to have suitable chains and cups attached. If the foot of the hydrant is to stand on an iron-bar column, it must be placed five feet below the surface of the ground, and if on a bottom of cedar 1½ inches in thickness, four feet below will be sufficient to exclude frost. It is represented that there will be no waste from these hydrants, and that circumstance will of course render a well and drain to a sewer unnecessary. The water which does not flow into the cups while the handle of the hydrant is lifted in a man's hand will be returned to the chamber, and there remain until the handle is again held up by the hand. It would appear that an experiment is necessary to test the operation in regard to waste, and whether frost will reach the chamber on a cold Winter's day or night. This is an article for which it is impossible to make a contract in pursuance of the legal process to ascertain the lowest bidder, because the patterns will be so various that several bidders cannot estimate on the same article, and because one or more of the samples may be patented or belong to an individual or company. For the above-mentioned reasons, the Board proposes for the present to purchase ten or fifteen of the plain hydrants, and to put them up for trial in conspicuous places as soon as they are prepared.

Respectfully submitted,
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

On motion of Mr. OTTARSON, the communication was referred to a Special Committee of three. The Committee consisted of Councilmen OTTARSON, JONES and RHODES.

A resolution was adopted directing that the official reports of the proceedings of the Common Council, the notices of meetings of Committees, and the advertising required by law by the various departments of the City Government be hereafter published in the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Sun* and *News*, provided the charge for such publications may not be greater than that charged for other regular advertising in the several papers named, or which may be employed by the Mayor and Comptroller, under this authority.

Councilmen VAN TINE, FREAR, VALENTINE, TOWNSEND and HALL were appointed a special Committee to receive the delegation of the New-Haven Common Council, which is expected to visit the City at an early day.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

Memorial as to the Sunday Liquor Traffic

To the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

GENTLEMEN: Section 5 of the Metropolitan Police Act provides that "It shall be the duty of the Board of Police hereby constituted, at all times of the day and night * * to preserve the public peace; to prevent crime and arrest offenders; to protect the rights of persons and property; to guard the public health; * * to see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding * * gambling and intemperance * * are properly enforced; and to obey and enforce all ordinances of Common Councils," &c.

Your memorialists appeal to the accompanying extracts from the presentments of four several Grand Juries—made under the sanctions of an oath by citizens of the highest respectability—and to the records of your own department, for proof that the Sunday Liquor Business disturbs "the public peace," causes "crime," invades "the rights of personal property," wastes "the public health," defies "the laws relating to the observance of Sunday," shelters and encourages "gambling," and creates "intemperance;" and all this, and more, in open contempt of the Laws of the State, and of the Ordinances of the Common Council, which your Board are pledged "to obey and enforce."

The burdens of taxation for Courts, Police, Prisons, and Almshouse purposes, have come to be so onerous as to compel the attention of tax-payers to their causes; and your memorialists find that the principal parasite on the industry and wealth of the City exists in the seven thousand seven hundred unlicensed dram shops, more than five thousand of which pursue their otherwise illegal business on the Christian Sabbath. Now, were the evil merely negative, as in the withholding from the Treasury of half a million dollars a year due for licenses; or in the failure to collect the fines imposed by law,—amounting at the lowest computation to a million dollars,—for the misdemeanors committed each Sunday of the year—it might be endured. But, when this traffic throws a large majority of the pauper army—some 40,000 strong—on the support of honest capital and industry—[see extract from Presentment, February, 1859]—itself contributing to multiply, but almost nothing to support its recruits; when it crowds our Criminal Courts, monopolizes the business of our Grand Juries, and throngs our prisons with its thousands of pupils or graduates in vice and crime; and when it enervates labor, impoverishes and demoralizes families, engenders juvenile rowdyism and general lawlessness, weakens the moral restraints and invades the sanctities of the Lord's Day, and counteracts the benign influence of philanthropy and religion, your memorialists cannot refrain from invoking, as in their own behalf and in behalf of their fellow-citizens, they do respectfully but earnestly demand, protection and relief.

The statistics of your Board demonstrate a connection so intimate between Sunday tippling and crime, as, on that ground alone, to require the attention and action of your Department. It appears that while the arrests for the Tuesdays of eighteen months preceding Dec. 8, 1858, amounted to but 7,816, the arrests for the corresponding Sundays were 9,713—an absolute excess of 1,852 above the ordinary average of week days; or an increase of drunkenness and crime on Sundays of *twenty-five per cent.* over the usual enormous proportion of wickedness traceable on all days to dram-drinking.

Even more convincing is the testimony of your last Annual Report, in which you give the arrests on three successive Sundays, "while the law was observed," amounting to 254, compared with those of the same number of Sundays, "when the liquor-dealers learned that they could violate the law with impunity," which amounted to 503, to "show conclusively the effects of closing the liquor-shops in lessening the amount of crime and of 'breaches of the peace.'" Thus, on the evidence of this official paper, the partial and temporary execution of the laws restraining the Sunday Liquor Traffic prevented one-half of "the crime and of breaches of the peace" otherwise to have been looked for, and actually committed when legal restraints were removed. What then might be hoped from the complete and permanent suppression of that traffic? And with such demonstration of the connection of cause and effect, would not your Department be warranted under the common law, as well as by the provisions of your organic Act, which makes it your "*duty to* PREVENT *crime* and arrest offenders," in employing the whole force under your control in suppressing this parent evil, rather than in the hopeless pursuit of its offspring, whose "name is Legion?" Or, to use the language of a recent Grand Jury, have you not authority to extirpate "the roots of this tree of evil, so that it shall neither yield bud, leaf, flower, nor fruit, instead of using ineffectual efforts to crush the fruit after it has ripened?" Here, as elsewhere, would not "an ounce of prevention be better than a pound of cure?"

But your Department is not left to the necessity of resorting to its general police authority for the power to abate the evil of which we complain. While existing laws may be susceptible of improvement, they are numerous enough, properly enforced, to secure the desired end. Besides the Metropolitan Police Act, under which 26,000 complaints have already been made by your prompting—some of which may yet be prosecuted to conviction—the 7,702 unlicensed venders, or either of them, may be arrested under the statute of 1857 for the *misdemeanor of selling on Sunday, as on any other day*; while *licensed* dealers come under the Sunday provisions of that statute. Then, the Corporation Ordinance of 1855 prohibits all Sunday liquor sales as misdemeanors, punishable by fine or imprisonment, and complaints may be made before any magistrate. Surely there is law enough, and we believe public sentiment, so long outraged, will sustain the enforcement of it; and will demand the cooperation of the magistracy, which may be expected to be cordially rendered, in freeing the city from one principal cause of excessive taxation, pauperism and crime.

But inasmuch as there may be among the thousands of dram-shop and beer-house keepers—especially among the foreigners, who embrace nearly the whole of the Sunday dealers—some who are still ignorant of the unlawful nature of their business, your memorialists would suggest the expediency of printing and circulating in every dram-shop the laws and ordinances affecting the Sunday liquor traffic; *accompanied by a distinct notice that, from and after a fixed date, the whole power of the Police Department will be persistently employed in securing obedience to their provisions, and in restoring the ascendancy of law and order.*

In the judgment of your memorialists, a course like this is due to the dignity and authority of your own Department; to the community whose lives and property are intrusted to your guardianship; to that portion of the foreign immigrant population who lack respect for the laws and institutions which give them shelter; to the victims of poverty and crime whose moral natures need to be nerved by sacred Sabbath influences against the temptations of the week; to the families whose daily bread is taken from their mouths to become money for the Sunday publican, and poison for husbands and fathers; to Christian citizens whose quiet is invaded and whose moral sense is shocked by the orgies of the Sunday dram-shop and theatrical saloon; and to morality and religion, which can no more coexist with a profaned and dissipated Sabbath than can our free institutions,—here and everywhere depending for their prosperity and perpetuity on the popular recognition of the principles of the Decalogue and the New Testament.

It only remains for your memorialists severally, and in behalf of all good citizens, to assure your Board of their cordial and unwavering support of whatever wise and efficient measures may be adopted for the suppression of the Sunday Liquor Business.

Signed by more than 500 prominent citizens.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A communication was presented by Alderman VAN BRUNT, containing allegations of fraud on the part of Alderman DAYTON, of the Eleventh Ward, in giving out the street-cleaning contract. The papers were read, and the party implicated presented affidavits showing that the complaint could not be true, and made a statement to the effect that the charge was only made, not with any desire to prove it, but to injure him politically. The matter was referred to a committee. A petition was presented asking for permission to run a line of stages from Wall-street Ferry through Montague and Canal streets. Referred to the Stage Committee. A resolution, offered by Alderman STRONG, was adopted, directing the appointment of a special committee of three to renumber streets, and to recommend some plan of renaming streets, so as not to have two of the same name in the city. The running of horse-cars in Atlantic-street was made the special order for Monday evening next. A resolution was adopted constituting the Mayor President of the Board, and Health Committee a Board of Health for 1859.

WORMS.—The worms have already made their appearance on the shade trees in some of the streets.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE.—The boy JAMES BINNEY, who was shot by his uncle EDWARD JAMES, a few days since, at a house in the rear of No. 54 York-street, is yet in a very critical condition, though his attending physician is confident of his final recovery, if no other disease supervenes. The shot from the gun first struck his arm, and some of them passed entirely through the fleshy part. A few shot entered the abdomen, but it is supposed no vital part is injured. The uncle who used the gun took deliberate aim at two of six children, who were eating at a table at the time, and the wonder is that none were killed. JAMES is in jail awaiting an examination.

THE KNIFE.—JOHN HAY made a murderous assault upon a man named JOHN PARSONS, in a hotel at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, Sunday night, stabbing him in eight places with a butcher's knife. HAY immediately after committing the act escaped to New-York, but was pursued by Sergeant MCLEAN and Officer MORRELL, of the Eighth Precinct, and captured at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a house where he was concealed on Amos-street, near Hudson. The injured man, though severely wounded, will probably recover.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.—Several professional beggars, from New York, were arrested by the Police, on Sunday, and warned that if caught again, they would be sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants. This nuisance has been of long standing. Every pleasant Sunday morning they cross from New York to Brooklyn and take up their positions near some of the Catholic Churches—principally St. Paul's, on Court-street, and the Church at the corner of Jay and York streets—and solicit alms of the passers-by, and promising in return the blessings of all the Saints in the Calendar.

LICENSES.—During the present week the following licenses have been granted at the City Clerk's office: Public carts, 335; dirt carts, 136; fish and meat, 176; merchandise, 48; junk dealers, 200; hacks and cabs 52; butchers, 73; stage routes, 11; charcoal, 28; public porters, 3; night scavengers, 41; chimney-sweeps, 15; billiard-tables, 64; bowling alleys, 7; pawnbroker, 1; intelligences, 7.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, when a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary to draw up an undertaking for the Commissioners appointed to sign, who propose to act as such Commissioners, and also requesting the Committees to make their reports at as early a day as possible. The Board adjourned for one week.

ANOTHER VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.—In the case of THOMAS WILDES against the City of Brooklyn, which was tried in the City Court last week, the jury on Saturday rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding him $950 damages. He claimed $10,000. On the night of the 13th November, 1858, Mr. WILDES drove into a hole on First-street, foot of South Eighth-street, (dug to receive a water-pipe,) and received severe injuries.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—On Sunday last, Hack Inspectors JONES and CORR made their appearance in the Sixteenth Ward, and arrested a number of Germans for playing at billiards and other games in violation of law. The delinquents were yesterday fined $1 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MCDADE, employed in the Brooklyn White Lead Works, was so badly crushed in the machinery on Saturday that he died yesterday. He leaves a wife and one child.

DEPUTY CORONER.—Mr. A. J. HORTON has been appointed Deputy Coroner vice WM. P. WILLIAMS resigned.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—The following correspondence has passed between Mayor POWELL and the Quarantine Commissioners. It speaks for itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, }
Brooklyn, May 26, 1859. }

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are making arrangements for the reception of fever patients in floating hospitals, to be moored in the waters of the vicinity of New-York and Brooklyn. If the location has been fixed, will you be kind enough to inform me what part of the Bay has been selected for that purpose?

I may say in candor to you that the reason for the above inquiry is, that a rumor has attained circulation that Gravesend Bay has been thought of for that purpose, and in advance of any action of that sort to say that the authorities of this city and the adjoining towns are not prepared to submit to any such decision without the most earnest remonstrances; the experience of 1856 has taught us that the mooring of fever vessels in that Bay is hazardous in the extreme to the people on the shores, and I therefore trust that the rumor is without foundation.

I remain respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

To Messrs. SEYMOUR, PATTERSON and GREENE, Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine.

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 59 Pine-st., New-York, May 28, 1859. }

Hon. SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this date, we have to reply, an expression of surprise that any rumor such as you have alluded to shall have attained circulation. We can assure you that no action whatever has yet been taken or examination made in reference to a place of anchorage for the floating hospital. We believe also that you may safely assure the "authorities and people of Brooklyn and the adjoining towns," that this Commission will seek a place of anchorage so remote from population as to quiet the apprehensions even of the most timid.

We should be happy to hear and obliged to you for any suggestions upon the subject of a practicable and safe place of anchorage whenever it may be convenient for you to submit them.

We are, very respectfully, yours,
For the Quarantine Commissioners.
S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known for destroying DANDRUFF,
Curing BALDNESS,
Relieving SICK HEADACHE,
Preventing the HAIR from falling out,
And producing GLOSSY CURLS
Sold by all respectable druggists and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents. CHARLES ERNEST & CO.
No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial Cures Dyspepsia.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial cures Indigestion.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial cures Fever and Ague.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial is wholly vegetable.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial contains no cathartics.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial is a pleasant drink.
Prepared by Dr. W. H. Smith, Philadelphia. For sale at No. 12 John st., New-York, and by Druggists.
B. S KELLOGG, Agent.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Shoes Suitable for Summer.—Select from a large stock of substantial, comfortable, durable, and cheap gaiters, shoes, &c, for summer wear, especially well adapted to the country. Take notice, therefore, and before you start, visit No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., and make your selections. Cantrell has the reputation of selling cheap, and it is a reputation he has justly acquired.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing worn are the cape dusters and fine silk warp alpacca coats from the establishment of Drumgold & Proch, No. 214 Broadway; well made, tasty and cheap.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Soluble Wash Blue,
For Laundry purposes and Blue Ink.
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.
No. 128 William st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hill Inimitable Hair-Cutter.—Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt No 1 Barclay st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway, and all Druggists. Infallible Onguent and Floralia for the hair.

Summer Hats, light and elegant, in all their variety, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straw for Misses and Children. First premium awarded
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DORSEY—JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., B. JOHNSON DORSEY, of Fanagua, N. G., to CARRIE A., daughter of L. Jackson, Esq., of this City.

CULLEN—CONLON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 29, by the Rev. Mr. Fensham, EDWARD H. CULLEN, of Albany, to Miss CATHARINE C. CONLON, formerly of Albany, but now of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, HANNAH, widow of the late Daniel Appleton, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John A. Appleton, No. 36 West 23d st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 28, ELIZABETH RAGUE, wife of William Kirby, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 24 King st.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, of dropsy of the brain, HARRIET AMBLER, the daughter of Arthur Tappan and Margaretta A. Fanshaw, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 1, from the residence of D. Fanshaw, 3d-av. and 19th st.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 29, STEPHEN LYON, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Clark, No. 101 West 41st st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PETERS.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 30, FREDERICK D., only son of Dr. George A. and Julia Peters, aged 6 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, George Coggill, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 216 5th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, May 31, at 3 o'clock.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 30, WASHINGTON LEWIS, son of the Rev. Stephen and Sarah R. Remington, deceased, aged 6 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of C. W. Remington, Esq., No. 310 Gold st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALCOM.—At Motthaven, on Monday morning, May 30, JOHN BALCOM, Esq., aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church, Motthaven, Westchester Co.

CHISHOLM.—At Plantation Fowle's, Berbeice, May 2, JOHN CHISHOLM, Esq., formerly of Dingwall, Scotland.

BRITTIN.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday morning May 29, ABRAHAM BRITTIN, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church in that place, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, May 28, CORNELIUS Z. PARSONS, youngest son of the late Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, N. J., in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his brother in law, Gilead A. Smith, of Passaic, N. J. An Erie train leaves Jersey City at 9:25 A. M., returning thence at 12:15.

WERNER.—At Westport, Conn., on Saturday, May 28, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY, son of Theod. W. and Sarah L. Werner, aged 14 years.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
THE BANNER OF LIGHT,
FOR THIS WEEK,
containing
BEECHER'S AND CHAPIN'S
SABBATH SERMONS.
Ready this day
AND FOR SALE BY ALL
News Agents and Periodical Dealers
in the city and country.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.
Yearly subscription $2.
THE BANNER
ALSO CONTAINS A LARGE
amount of the very best literary, original and selected matter, suited to the family circle, the scientific, and the philosophic.
It is without doubt the best paper published.
Subscription office, No 143 Fulton-st., N. Y.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
Nearly seventy five railway maps, with gazetteer, monthly account of railways and their progress, arts and sciences, monthly account of new inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travels, &c., &c., &c. Nearly 300 pages. Sold, at the low price of 25 cents per copy, by all the principal periodical and news agents, at all the book-stores, and upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

JENKS' PATENT AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAPS.
The best ever introduced. Catches flies and mosquitos by the quart. Goes by clock-work, and works sure. For sale, at wholesale and retail, by the patentee—price $3—STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

THE GREAT YACHT RACE.—THE ELEGANT and commodious steamboat ERIE, Capt. BEN RAY, will make an excursion down the Bay to accompany the yachts, upon the occasion of the grand Regatta on THURSDAY next. The ERIE will leave the pier foot of Chambers-st. immediately upon the starting of the yacht fleet from the Elysian Fields. Price of tickets for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
Writing for
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce the engagement of the celebrated author, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, universally acknowledged to be the only truthful delineator of FAR WESTERN TRAPPER LIFE.

His Opening Tale for the THE MERCURY is now nearly completed, and he believes it to be the best he has yet written. The following announcement from the author's graceful pen will be greeted with enthusiasm by his tens of thousands of admirers:

A CARD.
TO THE READERS OF "BUCK BISON," "NICK WHIFFLES," "ONE-EYED SAUL," &c.

To those who have followed my heroes and heroines over the Western Trail, and to the far trapping-grounds of the Great North, I beg leave to announce that I am now engaged in preparing another Serial, the scenes of which transpire in the same wild latitudes, and which I shall endeavor to render worthy the attention of my former readers. It will be perceived that I have chosen a section of country in which daily events transcend the feeble fancies of fiction—where incident crowds upon incident, and wild adventure and daring deeds are inevitable things.

The title of my new story will be
PATHAWAY;
OR,
THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.

PATHAWAY will be published in the columns of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, to which journal I have engaged to contribute EXCLUSIVELY for a term of years. To my numerous readers I would return my sincere thanks, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance those who, by their partiality and favor, have contributed to my success. If we do not jog along together as heretofore, mutually pleased with each other, I trust it will not be through want of effort on my part to continue to merit their approbation. Those who have taken an interest in the "difficulties" of Nick Whiffles—a character pretty extensively known—may very possibly find in PATHAWAY a character of his name and nature, whose exploits and drolleries will not shame those of other years. In short, it is my purpose to produce a story that shall excel other productions of my pen, in the novelty of its situations, in truthfulness of delineation, intricacy of plot and rapid succession of incident.
It will be illustrated by DARLEY.
WORCESTER, May, 1859. J. H. ROBINSON.

The publishers of THE MERCURY will only add that they pay Dr. Robinson a higher price for his labors than has ever yet been paid by the newspaper Press to any American romancer, but a sense of duty to our quarter of a million readers demands his eminent services. It is our mission, by honorable competition, to excel in every department, at whatever cost, and that mission will ever be faithfully performed.

"PATHAWAY" will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY without delay, and other novelties will follow in rapid succession.

CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors New-York Mercury.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S
SARSAPARILLA,
IS
THE GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE BLOOD,
AND THE
SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR ERUPTIONS
OF THE SKIN AND
ALL FORMS OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
When the blood becomes lifeless or stagnant, either from the effects of SPRING, CHANGE OF CLIMATE, WANT OF EXERCISE, or the use of a uniform saline diet, this COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA WILL RENEW THE BLOOD,
carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach,
REGULATE THE BOWELS,
and impart a tone of vigor to
THE WHOLE BODY.
Buy that only which has the certificate of
"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist,"
printed on green paper and pasted on the outside wrapper, as also the signature of "S. P. TOWNSEND" on the engraved label of each bottle.
ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS.
Principal Dépôt No. 212 BROADWAY, New-York.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELERS TO EUROPE
with LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at
NO. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring-st., near Hudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the principal houses of this City for the past 25 years.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $60 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle.

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ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
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ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
IS WARRANTED:
1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandriff effectually.
4th. To restore hair to bald heads.
5th. To force the beard and whiskers to grow.
6th. To prevent hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To prevent hair turning grey.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair-eaters.
If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park; Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.; Rushton & Co.; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by dealers generally.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

ICE-WATER ALWAYS READY.
The Patent Ice-pitchers are a great luxury in warm weather. Some new and beautiful styles, richly silver-plated, also in Britannia, for sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT
ROOFING.
This material forms a substantial surface that will effectually resist the action of the atmosphere in every climate. It is impervious to water, elastic and flexible, and will neither evaporate, crack nor rot.
And having been thoroughly tested for years in
NEW-YORK CITY,
and various parts of the
UNITED STATES,
there can be no question of its durability. It is practically imperishable, and is the BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST ORNAMENTAL ROOFING in use.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 378 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO.
N. B.—CEMENT for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25, 1859.—THE REGATTA of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on THURSDAY, 2d June next.
The steamboat JOSEPHINE, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of members and their ladies, will leave the foot of Morton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, }
CHAS. H. HASWELL, } Regatta Committee.
J. H. WAINWRIGHT, }

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "DOCTOR THORNE."

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
Publish, this Day.

I.
ANCIENT MINERALOGY: Or, AN INQUIRY RESPECTING MINERAL SUBSTANCES MENTIONED BY THE ANCIENTS: With Occasional Remarks on the Uses to which they were applied. By N. F. MOORE, L.L. D., late President of Columbia College. A New and Revised Edition. 16mo, Muslin, 60 cents.

II.
THE BERTRAMS. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Doctor Thorne." 12mo, Muslin, $1.
From the London Athenæum.
"The Bertrams" will keep up the author's reputation; it has clever, vigorous, boldly-drawn sketches of character. * * * We recommend "The Bertrams" to our readers; they will find the story deeply interesting.
From the Critic.
"The Bertrams" is, in our estimation, certainly Mr. Trollope's best book. * * One of those *rara aves* among books—a good novel.
From the Leader.
We are prepared to name him (Mr. Trollope) among the illustrious writers of fiction.
From the Saturday Review.
"The Bertrams" is a great improvement on its predecessors. We confess that we like this new tale better than any that Mr. Trollope has written.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
LEVER'S GERALD FITZGERALD. Gerald Fitzgerald, "The Chevalier." A Novel. By CHARLES LEVER, author of "Charles O'Malley," "Glencore," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Sir Jasper Carew," "Maurice Tiernay," &c. Part I. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG. A Novel. By CHARLES READE, author of "Christie Johnstone," "Peg Woffington," "Never too Late to Mend," &c. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 65 cents.

THE AMERICAN HOME GARDEN. Being Principles and Rules for the Culture of Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers and Shrubbery. To which are added brief Notes on Farm Crops, with a Table of their Average Product and Chemical Constituents. By ALEXANDER WATSON. With several hundred Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE LIFE OF NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS. By B. JAEGER, late Professor of Zoology and Botany in the College of New-Jersey. Assisted by H. C. PRESTON, M. D. With numerous illustrations from Specimens in the Cabinet of the Author. 12mo. Muslin. $1 25.

MORE ABOUT JESUS. By the Author of "Reading without Tears," "Peep of Day," &c., &c. Beautifully Illustrated. 16mo. Muslin. 60 cents.

THE ROMANCE AND ITS HERO. By the Author of "Magdalen Stafford." 12mo. Muslin. $1 00.

ADAM BEDE. A Novel. By GEORGE ELLIOTT, Author of "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo. Muslin. $1 00.

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TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTTAGE, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of B. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEBECK village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to E. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURNISHED house delightfully situated on Greenfield Hill, 3½ miles from Southport and Fairfield dépôts, New Haven Railroad. Apply to D. BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 1,089 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A NEAT cottage, with half an acre of ground well laid out with fruit and shade trees; six minutes walk from the dépôt. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

OR RENT—WITHIN 1½ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the Summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable, lumber house, ice house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.— FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 28 miles from City. Apply on premises, or JOHN D. WALDRON.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with partial board—a back parlor on first floor, with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, with a beautiful garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the dépôts, and on an omnibus route. Address S. R., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDING at Croton Falls within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad dépôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 7 16th st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, at No 53 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is spacious, newly put in order, and has all the modern conveniences.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's park; a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family, delightfully located on Brooklyn Heights between the Wall-st. and Atlantic ferries. Any one with unexceptionable references, desiring the quiet and comfort of a refined, genteel home, for proof of which any amount of the first names in the country can be furnished, may call at No. 108 Broadway.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No. 2 Clifford-place, Hoboken.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms and board for two gentlemen and their wives, or for three or four gentlemen; modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands st.; airy and pleasant location, a good table, terms moderate, family small, no children; six minutes from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN—AT NO. 19 HUDSON-terrace, fronting the ferry; a suite of rooms on second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

BOARD—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, either permanent or transient, for the Summer, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 193 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms, with board in a first class house for families or single gentlemen, may be had at No. 6 Willow-st.; one fine front parlor now ready, and two hall bedrooms. Situation very fine, and eligible to the Ferries.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.— Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. Service à la carte.

$10 PER WEEK FOR A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED back parlor on the first floor; mirror, gas. Also, an unfurnished suite on the second floor, with full board, to a family, for $16 per week. No boarders in the house. Apply at No. 162 West 26th st., near 8th-av.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 31st-st.

A PLEASANT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, with board if desired, one block east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Terms moderate. Address P. W. R., Box No. 140, *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enamelled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN AN 8TH-av. car, or in the street between West 21st and Cortlandt sts., a Russia leather PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a $10 and $2 note Thames Bank, Norwich, Conn; $5 note Marine Bank, New York; 3 gold dollars, small key, and lady's card, with name of the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOUND—AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, ON SATURDAY, a POCKET-BOOK, &c. The owner can have the same by describing the contents and paying for this advertisement.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the dépôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new, location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of Summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.
Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Backer, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, having been repainted throughout and partially refurnished, is now ready for the reception of guests. First-class steamboats ply regularly between New-York and the Neptune House wharf, leaving the City at three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hotel at half-past seven and half-past eight in the morning. The New-Haven Railroad trains run almost hourly to the village of New-Rochelle, where vehicles are always in readiness to convey passengers to the hotel.
JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.
Communications may be addressed to the care of Messrs. Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, No. 560 Broadway, or to the Proprietor, New-Rochelle.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hôte is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, contiguous to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Two families may be accommodated with board for the Summer. The house is pleasantly located on high ground, with fine, airy sleeping rooms convenient to churches, post-office, within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt; distance by Hudson River Railroad from New-York, 2½ hours. Other particulars may be had by inquiring of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st., corner of Fulton-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Orange Valley, and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families and business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., *vià* Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.

MERIDEN HOUSE—WEST MERIDEN, CONN. —Situated on the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, 3½ hours' ride from New-York, four daily trains each way. Persons wishing a pleasant, healthy and quiet boarding place for the Summer will find this very desirable. Terms moderate. Apply at the house, or at the American Hotel, Jersey City.
M. H. BEAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDING AT A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT—With extensive grounds, situated on Long Island Sound, 1½ hours from the City, by steamboat daily, and where two or three select families can have the entire house, with first-class board. For particulars, inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, Room No. 14, No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical churches preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 163 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOTEL at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Viâ* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.— Location delightful, and only five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex dépôt. Stages pass near by for Newark every hour. Call at or address No. 2 High st., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, on the Hudson River, not more than an hour's ride by railroad or steamboat; parlor and bedroom required. Address D., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED AT YONKERS.—THE advertiser desires board for a family of six persons, where no other boarders are taken. A fair price paid for good accommodations. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

READ THE FOLLOWING—GREAT CHANCE for some one to walk into a profitable and money-making business, in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The City Auction and Commission House is well known everywhere, and its business is very extensive—is the oldest auction and commission house in the city. Finding the business of the land office of which I am partner, will occupy so much of my time, it is best for me to dispose of my general auction and commission business so far as having the care of store on my mind. I therefore offer to any one who has a desire to enter into a profitable business which is all made, all my stock and auction business as it now stands, with all my influence and all my customers. I would have no objection to act the part of auctioneer (as I have always been my own auctioneer) for all public sales for a certain per centage. This is an opportunity which does not offer once in a thousand. All the business I have done for the last ten years has been entirely for cash, and the business can be increased to a very large amount by any one who has moderate means, and can make arrangements with eastern manufacturers for goods on commission. I have lived in Milwaukee nearly eighteen years, and my experience and knowledge of every person is not to be surpassed. Milwaukee contains now nearly sixty thousand inhabitants, and is on the increase rapidly. I have one of the largest store-houses in the city, with four floors one hundred and ten feet deep, and twenty feet wide, with a lease of two years from May at very low rent, which the purchaser can have. I have made from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year. Milwaukee is one of the healthiest cities in the West, and must contain eventually, two hundred thousand inhabitants. Any one desirous of availing themselves of this great chance had best come and see me, or can address me if they wish to make further inquiry.
CALEB WALL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A DAILY AND weekly newspaper in New-England, with excellent advertising, &c.; good job-office attached; it will be sold cheap. For further particulars address NEWSPAPER, Boston, Mass.

PHYSICIAN.—ONE OF RESPECTABILITY AND practical knowledge, single, may learn of an excellent business in a flourishing country settlement by replying to R. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office. References and previous residence are to be given.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

A YOKE OF OXEN WANTED.—ANY PERSON having a yoke of good oxen for sale, can hear of a purchaser by addressing L., Box No. 647 Post-Office, New-York, stating cash price, age, quality and size. Must be well broke for farm use. If the owner has a cart, yoke, &c., sale, name price for same.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $15 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large sale of papier-maché goods, just received and all of the manufacture of the late firm of Jenning's, Betridge & Co., of Birmingham, consisting of superb centre-and chess tables, ladies and gentlemens' writing desks, ladies' work-boxes, dressing cases, jewel do., card do., checker boards, albums, together with an elegant assortment of trays, waiters, &c., &c. The above will be sold, without reserve, to close the account of the late firm with the importers. Also, by order of the assignee, an invoice of superb meerschaum pipes, bowls, tubes, &c. Also, fine diamond and gold jewelry, consisting of three superb diamond-cluster rings, gold watches, lockets, &c., to be sold without reserve. Also, a small quantity of fishing tackle, in good order, to be sold without reserve.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE.—EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HARDWARE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 364 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., by order of E. C. Stedman, Esq., assignee, the entire large and well assorted stock of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, tools and house-furnishing articles, contained in the above store, well worthy the attention of the City trade and country merchants. Catalogues now ready at the Auction Room, No. 73 William-st., or at the place of sale. Terms cash, in current money.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, June 1, 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Crosby-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, mahogany parlor suites, étageres, engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, mahogany pianoforte made by Chickering, dressing bureaus, washstands bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bedding, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand Household Furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, together with a general assortment of new furniture. Also, on account of former purchaser, a bill of goods purchased at a former sale. The whole to be positively sold. Deposits required from all purchasers.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW AT 10½ A. M., at No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of best City-made genteel household Furniture, of every description. Also, mirrors, crockery, cutlery, clocks, hair mattresses, paillasses, japanned ware, oil paintings, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Descriptive catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Two fine three-seat rockaway carriages, built to order expressly for the present owner, by one of the best City makers; cost $295 each; were made for country use, and are as strong and light as wood and iron can make them.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS, by J. S. H. Bartlett, the largest and choicest stock offered this season, Tuesday, May 31, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a sale worthy the notice of city and country dealers. Free goods, free sales, well packed for shipping.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Also, a line of stock goods. Sold without reserve. Catalogues morning of sale.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 293 Broadway.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, BRONZE FIGURES, terra cotta vases, Bohemian glassware, and about 100 fine oil paintings, richly mounted in fine gold elaborate frames.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ULSTER.— PETER J. DUBOIS, Administrator, and BETSEY WELLS, Administratrix of &c., of DANIEL L. WELLS deceased, against HENRY WELLS.—Summons for money. To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is this day filed with the Clerk of Ulster County, at his office in the village of Kingston in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the village of Kingston in said County within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fourteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January in the year 1858, besides costs.—Dated April 22, 1859.
ap26-1aw6wT* JOHN B. STEELE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
EMELINE A. RICH, } Administrators.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, }
d14-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-1aw6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 239 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-1aw6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-1aw6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PERGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-1aw6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap12-1aw6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms.
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A SUMMER BED.—CHILDREN'S AND COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, &c.—All who desire ease and comfort will please call and examine the spring mattress with invalid attachment, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK

By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. He is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skilfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure after many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others so afflicted may benefit by my experience, and for $1 inclosed, will send by post my treatment and prescriptions. LANSING GRAHAM, care of J. Young, 6 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from the Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently, everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR MAGNIN.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—READ the following and beware of counterfeits: NEW-YORK, June 3, 1859.—I hereby certify that JOHN PYNE has the right to manufacture and sell the medicine known as my Nervous Antidote, and has full power to make contracts for me and use my name, and I will be bound thereby. TALBOT WATTS.
The Antidote will annihilate nervous headache, epilepsy, neuralgia, rheumatism and all nervous affections. If it fails to benefit, we'll refund the price. We have no agents in this City. The genuine can only be had at No. 109 Nassau-st., and at HAYES', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. JOHN PYNE & CO.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, with all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged so that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—PRICE REDUCED.—On account of the increased sales of Dr. STRATTON, the proprietor, has thought proper to reduce the price so as to bring the same within the means of all classes. The $1 bottles are now double the size, and the medicines strictly the same. For sale by L. & I. CODDINGTON, Broadway; E. M. GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; THOS. BAILEY, Bible House, Astor-place; of the proprietor, corner of 4th av. and 12th-st.; and of druggists generally.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CARD.—BREVOORT HOUSE LIVERY STABLES, No. 124 Clinton place, 8th st., near 6th-av. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above mentioned stables, which he has fitted up in the best manner, making it the most desirable stable in the City for livery and private horses. Also, first-class carriages and horses for shopping and visiting, &c., with careful and intelligent drivers, to be had at all hours on the most reasonable terms. Ladies and gentlemen would do well by giving a call, the stock being entirely new. JAMES R. FINIGAN,
MARTIN PHILBIN. Proprietor.

BREVOORT HOUSE LIVERY STABLES, NO. 124 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above-mentioned stables, which he has fitted up in the best manner, making it the most desirable stable in the City for livery and private horses; also, first class carriages and horses for shopping and visiting, &c., with careful and intelligent drivers, to be had at all hours, on the most liberal terms. Ladies and gentlemen would do well by giving a call, the stock being entirely new.
JAMES R. FINIGAN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 16 hands; fine family horses, good drivers, sound and kind in every particular, 6 and 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine saddle animal for gentleman or lady, 9 years old, and sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable No. 722 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15½ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travelers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Can be seen at Smith's Stables, No. 4 Rivington-st., this week. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,800 Post-office.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, held at No 54 Wall-st., pursuant to public notice at 11 o'clock, May 30, 1859, Jonathan Trotter, Esq., was appointed Chairman and R. M. Stratton Secretary. The President, Dr. J. Fowlkes, made an able and full exposition of the affairs of the Company, in the form of a report to the Stockholders, which was unanimously accepted and adopted. The following preamble and resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a new policy of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was adopted and inaugurated at Marshall, Texas, on the 11th day of April, 1859, which policy appears to be eminently calculated to relieve the Company from its embarrassments and, in fact, is vitally necessary for the continuance of its existence; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting of Stockholders cordially approve of the same and warmly recommend to every Stockholder to comply with the requisition either to make the loan of fifty cents a share or pay up all past due installments, or make a surrender of a portion of his stock in the manner proposed; and

Whereas, a large number of Stockholders have, either by paying up all back installments, by loans of money or by surrenders of stock, shown their desire to protect their own interests, and have thereby secured the protection of their stock; and

Whereas, a large number of Stockholders are still delinquent in their payment of installments, or in their loans to the company, or in their surrenders of stock; and

Whereas, it would be a manifest act of injustice to those Stockholders who have entitled themselves to protection to allow such delinquent Stockholders to be protected at the expense and cost of such paying Stockholders; therefore

Resolved, That it is an act of justice and duty which the Directors of the Company owe to those who assist and contribute to the relief of the Company to exclude all who still refuse to aid the Company, by every fair, legal and honorable means, from any participation in the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the new policy of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the compromise and settlement of all difficulties and claims, as recently effected by the President of the Company in Texas, are entirely satisfactory to this meeting of Stockholders, and that they feel assured that to the energy, perseverance and good judgment of the President of the Company they are mainly indebted for the accomplishment of the same.

Resolved, That the stockholders will hail with great pleasure the accession of Texan Stockholders to their numbers, and that they fully appreciate the importance of building up in the State of Texas a home influence which will be of a conservative and protective character, and which will insure the speedy continuation of the road.

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the liberality of Texas in her legislation for us, and that it is our duty as well as our interest not to disappoint her citizens in what they so much desire, viz: the construction of a great Railroad from Vicksburg to El Paso; and

Whereas, By terms of compromise, $50,000 is to be paid in thirty days after dismissal of the State suit; and $50,000 more in ninety days from dismissal of said State suit; and

Whereas, It is very important that the officers of the Company should know positively what the Stockholders intend to do as speedily as possible; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that all Stockholders who do not protect themselves, either by making a loan, surrendering their stock in part, or paying up all back installments on or before the 10th day of June next, should be precluded from so doing for ever after.

Resolved, That all Stockholders whose concurrence may be best consulted by transacting their business in New-York, may carry out the details of arrangements necessary for the adoption of the new policy of the Company, may do so by calling on EDWIN POST, Agent, No. 54 Wall st., Room No 6.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published, and circulars be sent, as far as possible, to Stockholders, showing the necessity of their prompt action by the 10th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 30 1859.
JONATHAN TROTTER, Chairman.
R. M. STRATTON, Secretary.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 276 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FINANCES.—Have you examined the annual reports of this Company? OVER FORTY MILLIONS in cash have been received from passengers and freight transportation during the last eight years on this road. Nearly TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS in cash has been expended in running the road, &c., exclusive of interest on total debt. The State of New-York, in 1851, presented the stockholders, in building the road, THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on their cancelling certificates of stock to the extent of ONE MILLION five hundred thousand dollars. Now shall the owners of TWENTY MILLIONS of the stock and unsecured bonds forfeit this amount, when only two or three per cent in cash is required? The road having no canal running parallel with it, will enjoy a monopoly of the local trade. Population and the productions of the earth along the road will annually increase. The present prices of Erie Railroad mortgage bonds of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS of dollars represents the current of the public mind in recklessly running from one extreme to the other extreme—not based on figures, facts, &c., as set forth in the Erie circular, issued by WASHINGTON MILLS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co., }
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1859. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st day of June and remain closed until the morning of the 16th day of June, proximo.
By order of the Board.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 23, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the shareholders, on the 8th of March last. The Freeland Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

ARTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW YORK, May 16, 1859. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKS, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, ON BONDS of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 29 Wall st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 46 Wall-st. A further dividend of nine 70-100 per cent. will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st. JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent. Interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP.

$24,900 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 84 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,183,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37,431 67
Total		$5,146,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35	267,505 91
Total		$5,414,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,090 50	
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,320 90	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16,126 71	5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,993
Issued during the quarter		438
Total		11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,260
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase		$2,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WM. MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WM. BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WM. V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNET,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.,
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, } Commissioners.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June,) applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES.

Robert B. Minturn,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Frederic G. Foster,
William H. Newman,
Frederick Tracy,
William H. Aspinwall,
Henry W. Peck,
Benjamin C. Morris,
George N. Lawrence,
Thomas H. Faile,
Lewis F. Battelle,
James Punnett,
Levi P. Morton,
Effingham Townsend,
Cleayton Newbold,
William F. Mott, Jr.,
Abiel A. Low,
Marshall Lefferts,
Gustave Schwab,
Wellington Clapp,
Merritt Trimble,
Leopold Bierwirth,
George A. Robbins.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 118th and 121st sts.; 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of School-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 2, in Laurens-st. in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 38, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Commissioners.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY Schools of the M. E. Church in this City, will be given on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 31, at the Academy of Music. The singing will be conducted by Mr. L. A. Benjamin, and the exercises will consist of choruses, solos and speaking by about 1,000 children. The Rev. Bishop Janes will preside, and an address delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Philadelphia. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st.; E. Goodenough, No 121 Nassau st.; W. K. Peyton, No. 264 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ABEY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ABEY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds on THURSDAY, June 2, and the NASHVILLE on SATURDAY, June 4.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 1st June, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

PASSPORTS.—PERSONS VISITING EUROPE should get their passports, with their visés, direct from D. B. TAYLOR, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 130 Nassau-st. A guide book and new map of all Europe furnished without extra charge.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5.00 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:15 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. — LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY. GAY & WEST.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $400 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte and stool for sale: a bargain; beautifully finished with front round corners, grand circular scale, &c.; beautiful tone; made by Worcester, price $130, if applied for immediately; the greatest bargain in the City of New-York. Apply at A. L. PATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment, three doors from 40th-st., in 6th-av.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th st. Also second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS', NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A VERY FINE-TONED AND BEAUTIFUL encased PIANO-FORTE will be sold at 12 o'clock this day at the private dwelling No. 30, 7th-st. This instrument is worthy of attention. Parties wishing to purchase should attend the sale.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No 722 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HARGOUS BROTHERS is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by F. A. BRUGUIERE and HENRY CLOSSEY.
P. A. HARGOUS,
L. E. HARGOUS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of HARGOUS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general shipping and commission business.
L. E. HARGOUS, Jr.
LOUIS LE COUTEULX,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1859. No. 33 South-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of A. T. MARSH & CO., of Elmira, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. FULLER BROTHERS, of No. 35 Warren-st., New-York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
D. B. FULLER,
C. A. FULLER,
J. C. FULLER,
A. T. BATTEL,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859. A. T. MARSH.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the printing and publishing business under the name and style of OAKSMITH & CO., at Nos. 112 and 114 William-st., in the City of New-York, and have purchased the entire business and interest as heretofore carried on by Appleton Oaksmith, at said place, under the name of Oaksmith & Co.
EDWARD OAKSMITH.
CHARLES S. LARRABEE.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between CHAS. CONDER & H. B. WINFIELD, in the baking business, under the firm of CONDER & WINFIELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; said CONDER to receive and pay the debts of the copartnership. Signed New York, May 21, 1859.
CHARLES CONDER,
HARVEY B. WINFIELD.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $2 | Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 106 Beekman st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. Pier No. 33 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
DON PASQUALE and FAVORITA.
PICCOLOMINI IN COMIC AND TRAGIC OPERA.
Positively the last appearance on the American stage of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
TO MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, May 31, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12.
On which occasion will be produced the whole of Donizetti's comic opera,
DON PASQUALE,
for the last time with
Mlle MARIA PICCOLOMINI
in her most celebrated and unrivaled character
NORINA.
Sig. BRIGNOLI as Ernesto.
Sig. ETTORE BARILI as Don Malatesta.
Sig. MAGGIOROTTI as Don Pasquale.
The Farewell Matinée will conclude with the last act of
LA FAVORITA.
Mlle Piccolomini .... as .... Leonora
Sig. Brignoli .... as .... Fernando
Sig. Junca .... as .... Baltazar
Conductors—Signor MUZIO and M. STRAKOSCH.
Admittance to all parts of the Academy $1. No reserved seats.

TICKETS FOR THE MATINEE.

For the convenience of ladies, tickets for the Matinée, ($1 each,) may be had at the following places: Academy of Music; Root, Anthony & Co., No 16 Nassau-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, Union place Hotel, Lafarge House, Hall & Son's, Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', C. Breusing's, Astor House, Everett House, Prescott House, Clarendon, Nunns & Clark's, Christern's bookstore, Covenhoven's No. 656 Broadway. Brooklyn—Rose's bookstore, No. 74 Atlantic-st.; Walker's, No. 213 Fulton-st. Tickets will likewise be for sale at the entrance door of the Academy, for which especial purpose four additional ticket offices will be opened. The doors will be opened at 12½, the Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The entre acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

NOTICE.

TO MORROW, (Wednesday) no Opera, in consequence of the necessary day and night rehearsal for Pacini's Grand Lyric Opera of SAFFO, which will be produced on FRIDAY, June 3.
Signora ADELAIDE CORTESI,
will make her début in America in her celebrated character of Saffo, on
FRIDAY, June 3.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. F. B. CONWAY
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.
Rare combination of talent for the
BENEFIT OF THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.
Miss LUCY ESCOTT,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Miss CATHERINE LUCETTE,
Mr. WM. H. COOK, (his début in Opera.)
Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, etc.
On Thursday and Saturday evenings, June 2 and 4, will be performed, with full orchestra and chorus, the
NEW AMERICAN OPERA,
FLORA, OR THE GIPSEY'S FROLIC.
By Dr. Thomas Ward.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
Lady Flora .... Miss Adelaide Phillipps
Marie .... Miss Kate Duckworth
Count Ernest .... Mr. Charles Guilmette
Popinjay .... A gentleman of this City
Dame Popinjay .... Mrs Smith
Jacques .... A gentleman of this City
Annette .... Miss Catherine Lucette
Claude .... Mr. Wm. H. Cooke
Gipsey .... Miss Lucy Escott
Paul
Conductor .... Mr. Geo. W. Morgan
Leader of the Orchestra .... Mr. J. Mosenthal
The mise en scene under the supervision of
F. B. CONWAY .... Manager
Admission $1 00
Secured Seats 1 50
Upper Circle 50
Seats secured at the Box Office of the Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
Last night but five of the present season.
NOTICE.—Owing to the over-crowded house on Saturday evening last the same bill will be repeated.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 31,
The entertainment will commence with
LONDON ASSURANCE.
To conclude with the laughable comic drama of the
BOLD DRAGOONS.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Young, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Grattan, and Miss Tree, will appear.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) last night but four of the season.
In consequence of the immense rush to all parts of the house on Monday last, will be repeated the splendid comedy of
MONEY.
To conclude with the laughable piece of
THE BOARDING SCHOOL.
THURSDAY, last night but three.
By special desire, THE RIVALS, with its unapproachable cast. To conclude with, also by desire, BOX AND COX, for the last time.
On FRIDAY, last night but two.
Mr. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.
First time in four years, the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
and other entertainments.
Box-book open for the week.
MONDAY, June 6, last night of the season.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
F. Widdows et C. Page .... Directeurs
33EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
MARDI, 31 MAI, 1859,
2ème representation de
L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT.
Comedie en 5 actes, de M. PONSARD DE L'ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.
Laure .... Mlle Laurence Chevalier
Georges .... M. Paul Laba | Rodolphe .... M. Bertrand
4ème representation de
LA TRAGEDIE DES FOLIES DRAMATIQUES.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen et Dairo, MM. Taliot, Thiery et Edgard.
Pour plus de details voir les programmes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER .... MR. E. EDDY.
TUESDAY, May 31, at 8,
Will commence with the Operatic Drama of
GUY MANNERING.
Julia Mannering .... Lucy Escott
Henry Bertram .... Mr. Miranda
Auber's grand Operatic Ballet of
LA BAYADERE.
Zoloe .... Signorina Galetta

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee ... Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager ... G. L. Aiken
First night of Miss MARY MITCHELL.
THIS EVENING, May 31,
To commence with the Drama entitled
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Lucretia Borgia .... Miss Mary Mitchell
After which,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Major Ira Warfield .... Mr. G. A. Beane

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
TUESDAY, May 31.
The performances will commence with
MART THE TRAPPER;
OR, THE SCOUT UPON THE TRAIL.
To conclude with the beautiful domestic drama, entitled
EVELEEN WILSON.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 444 Broadway.
R. M. HOOLEY .... Proprietor.
C. KOPPITZ .... Musical Director.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
IMMENSE HIT!!
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
R. M. HOOLEY'S
(late George Christy's)
MINSTRELS
Numbering sixteen of the most brilliant stars of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, in their grand, original and unapproachable
SOIREE D'ETHIOPE.
First week of the
GRAND CONCERT A LA MUSARD,
Introducing Master EUGENE, "the wonder," in his fascinating imitations of the celebrated Prima Donna, Mlle. Piccolomini.
New Songs, Acts, Dances, Solos, Burlesques, &c., &c.
For particulars, see small bills.
Admission .... 25 Cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with a New Comic Pantomime, entitled
SJAMPINI.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE commencing at 2½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 6,
FIRST APPEARANCE,
since their return from
CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA,
of the
SISTERS ADELAIDE AND JOEY
SISTERS ADELAIDE AND JOEY
SISTERS ADELAIDE AND JOEY
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GOUGENHEIM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE BENEFIT TO MR. WALCOT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
and other entertainments. Box book now open.

PALACE GARDENS.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE
SUMMER SEASON,
MONDAY, June 6.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE and POSITIVELY THE FINAL ONE, of those brilliant and attractive Comedians, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD. TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7¾ o'clock, will be repeated the Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with all the original effects, in SIX ACTS AND TWELVE TABLEAUX. LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as EVA. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as Topsy, with Songs and Breakdowns; Mr. G. C. HOWARD as St. Clair. AFTERNOON at 3, the affecting Drama of THE LAMPLIGHTER, or, THE BLIND GIRL AND THE ORPHAN; LITTLE CORDELIA in the character of GERTY. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—THE 34th Annual Exhibition is now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL, CONCERT AND PIC-NIC,
By the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society, in Jones' Wood, on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7.
GRAND CONCERT IN THE OPEN AIR—250 INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.
Conductors .... Theodore Eisfeld and H. B. Dodworth.
The entire musical arrangements under the direction of Theo. Eisfeld, with the kind assistance of the Teutonia Männerchor and the Uhland Sängerbund.
Directors .... Messrs. Weber and Krüger.
Five separate Orchestras for Dancing.
The whole to conclude, on the second day, with a brilliant display of Fireworks.
Admission .... 25 cents.
Procession will start on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
For full particulars see programme.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary. U. C. HILL, Chairman.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
Under the direction of
MR. LOUIS DACHAUER,
Organist of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul,
For the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul,
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
opposite Bond st.,
TUESDAY, May 31, at 8 P. M.
The distinguished artists
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Miss ANNIE KEMP,
Mr. MORELLI,
Mr. COOKE,
Mr. LOUIS DACHAUER,
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER,
will lend their valuable aid.
The orchestra will be full and effective.
Tickets 50 cents.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
H. WHITBY'S TROUPE
For one week, commencing on
WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1859.
The greatest convention of talent ever given in New-York. H. WHITBY with his trained horse Duerow Pauline, and ponies.
The Tremain Family in their double act of horsemanship entitled the "Roman Brothers," and a host of other performers, and can only be seen to be appreciated.
Felix Carlo and Family, including the Clown.
Performance commences at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
NO. 47 CHATHAM-ST.
Strangers or citizens should not fail to visit this Museum.
Admission only 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.
RACE AT FASHION COURSE.
This Ferry which runs from 34TH-ST., EAST RIVER, to HUNTER'S POINT, L. I. (directly opposite,) is now in successful operation, and those who intend to visit the Course to-day would do well to give the new route a trial.

Extra provision has been made for the occasion to insure frequent and rapid trips throughout the day.

This Ferry connects with all the trains of the Flushing Railroad.

FLORA TEMPLE AND ETHAN ALLEN.—FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.—The above horses will contend for a purse of $2,000 over the Fashion Course, on TUESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
J. D. McMANN enters b. m. *Flora Temple.*
J. W. HOLCOMB enters b. s. *Ethan Allen.*
Club stand reserved for ladies.
Another purse of $1,000 is offered free for all trotting horses except *Flora Temple, Ethan Allen* and *Lancet*, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, to take place on THURSDAY, June 9, three or more to make a race; if more than three start $200 in addition will be given to the second best, the association reserving the right to postpone on account of weather. Entrance $100 to be made on or before the opening of the entry box, at the Judges' stand, ten minutes after the race on Tuesday, May 31. Direct to D. C. GRINNELL, T. F. A.

THE GREAT TROTTING—FLORA TEMPLE AND ETHAN ALLEN—FASHION COURSE.—The New York and Flushing Railroad Company will run three extra trains to the Course on Tuesday, May 31, leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30, 2, and 2:45 P. M. The steamer *Matano* will leave Fulton Market Pier at 1, 1:45, and 2:30, connecting with the trains at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. O. CHARLICK, President.

GRAND REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The new steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. HITCHCOCK, will accompany the Annual Race of the New-York Yacht Club, THURSDAY, June 2, the whole distance, thereby allowing her passengers to witness the race. Leaves Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Peck-slip at 9; Robinson-st., at 9½; and Amos-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. Refreshments of all kinds furnished on board. Fare for the Excursion, $1.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A YACHT, 15 TONS, 50 feet long, sloop rigged, centre board; draws 2½ feet water; large, roomy cabin and cockpit; well found, all complete and in good order. Suitable for South Bay. Very fast sailer. Also, Sailboats, from 20 to 30 feet long. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RACING POSTS.—POSTS FOR THE JAMAICA Stakes, Union Jockey Club, Handicap, and Four-Mile Purse will be sold at auction THIS EVENING, at No. 4 Clinton-place, at 10 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, now having her joiner work nearly completed, will be ready to commence running early in June. Arrangements for excursions may be made for the boat with or without the barges *Baltimore, Jefferson, Cedar Hill* and *Washington*, by applying on board, at the foot of Harrison-st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st.

EXCURSION—WITH THE ANNUAL REGATTA of the New-York Yacht Club, on THURSDAY, June 2. The well-known steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain F. H. Hall, will leave foot of Barclay st., North River, at 10½ A. M. Tickets $1.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—FOR CHARTER, THE large and splendid steamer COLUMBIA, reasonably, with or without barges. Apply to GEORGE F. STANLEY, Agent, north side of Robinson-st. Pier, No. 37, North River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 63 South-st., corner of Pine.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

THE BILLIARD TABLE QUESTION DECIDED!—The suit for an alleged infringement of Michael Phelan's Patent for Billiard Table Cushions was decided on the 25th instant in the United States Court. It was shown clearly by the defendant, W. J. SHARP, Billiard Table Manufacturer, that the exclusive right claimed had no real existence. Tables on sale as usual at the factory, No. 148 Fulton-st., on liberal terms. Call and examine them.

BILLIARDS—FOR SALE—12 TABLES AND 8 Bowling Alleys, with a good run of custom, which may be largely increased. The rooms are spacious, the rent moderate, and the establishment desirable for a small capitalist. Apply at No. 627 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory No 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.
A small and choice collection of OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS and WATER COLOR DRAWINGS, of the French and English Schools, for sale cheap, previous to being returned to Europe.
B. FRODSHAM & CO.,
Fine Art Publishers, No. 599 Broadway.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail, at CROOK & DUFF'S, *Times* Building.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 321 Washington-st.

Rifled Arms in Action.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Emperor of the French, a General without practical experience in battle, a purely theoretical man in military affairs, announces to his troops, many of them veterans in war, that the new *armes de précision* are dangerous only at a distance, and calls them to remember that Frenchmen are terrible with the bayonet.

Herein are contained two ideas: one, that because the projectiles of war are now thrown immense distances, they may only be dreaded at long range—the other, that the Infantry, as in former wars, may throw themselves in mass upon given points, with the same effect as was then produced. The supposition would then seem to be, from the words of the Emperor, that large bodies of Infantry advancing to the assault, have no need to fear the *armes de précision* at short distances; but that the troops would be able to reach the point assailed, with the ordinary loss heretofore sustained by columns of attack from the old arms in the hands of the resisting force.

A practical soldier will not willingly accept this new Napoleonic theory. If *armes de précision* are effective at long distances (which they certainly are, whether they be the Armstrong gun or the Minié rifle) they are none the less so at short range. The vast improvement in projectiles which has so recently been brought about has completely changed the effect of fire from a line of battle. Formerly cavalry could manœuvre at a distance of twelve hundred yards from the enemy in comparative safety. Will they attempt to do so now when bullets, both large and small, can hit them at two thousand yards? In former wars, when smooth bores were used, a column of infantry advancing to the attack did not receive fire until it had come within the old effective range of six hundred yards for artillery, three hundred for cannister, and two hundred for small arms. Thus the column had but to cross a limited space of ground under fire, even counting that of the artillery the least to be dreaded of all. From the extreme edge of the old musketry range to the line, or point, to be assailed with the bayonet was but a distance over which a man could run, or charge, in a very short space of time—say two minutes—and it is well known that when one ball in old time took effect, thousands flew harmless over the heads of the troops.

A different state of things must be consequent upon the use of *armes de précision*. The attacking force, instead of being subjected to musketry fire within a space of two or three hundred yards, over which they could soon run and throw themselves upon the enemy, must now meet the deadly rifle ball half a mile away, and still keep to their work, marching—steadily if they can—towards the point of attack from which the unerring missiles come. Can any troops stand up to this? Why, Sir, with coolness and firmness on the part of the resisting force, either standing still upon the open field, or still better if behind breastworks, it seems to me that the moving columns must melt away like snow before the sun. Two-thirds, or more, would fall before they reached the ground from which the final onset could be made; and it certainly cannot add to the *morale* of an attacking force to know, that if broken and compelled to fall back, they must still be for some minutes under the fire of their enemy.

The term "using the bayonet," Mr. Editor, does not mean merely the use of that glorious weapon in sticking people. It simply implies the terrible advance of Infantry to the charge—the most sublime sight in war. Bayonet encounters, excepting here and there by individuals, have been of very rare occurrence. Either the assaulting force has been driven back by the fire of the enemy, or the party assailed has given way, fled or fallen back, before the others, in a body, come in contact with them.

It was a favorite movement of the great NAPOLEON to throw out a swarm of *tirailleurs*, or skirmishers, to cover the advance of his heavy columns, which he launched against the enemy with terrific effect. The nephew of his uncle seems to think that the same thing can now be done with similar results. *Nous verrons.* It has yet to be tested. Common sense is opposed to such deductions—and it is not unfair to predict that charges and assaults, whether delivered by cavalry or infantry, will be diminished vastly in their force, when met by the long reaching fire of the rifled arms.

MILES AMERICANUS.

The City Inspectorship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In certain quarters there is a good deal of disappointment at the failure of the new Health bill at Albany. As I know very little of the changes proposed in that bill, I am not prepared to say whether or not its loss is to be regretted. But, if I understand the City Inspectorship difficulty, it is not so much the law that is at fault. The present laws are good enough if we had good men in the offices to carry them out. A new law might relieve us of MORTON and his swarm of officials, but would it put good men in their places? As long as the present Board of Aldermen have anything to do with the matter a change in the law will do but little good. It is evident that BOOLE and the other Know-Nothings, who signed that report on Dr. FOSTER, are unfit for their places. If they tell the truth, they are so ignorant and stupid that it took them nearly five months to report. Now, this is a fast City, and delay in a matter like this costs too much. A leader in this clique was blustering around the "Hall" some time ago, and said that he would not vote to confirm anybody, unless the Mayor would nominate some one first nominated to the Mayor by the Aldermen. He seemed not to be aware of the fact that the people had not elected him to do the work of the Mayor. Perhaps he was thinking of the new-fangled notion in regard to "advise and consult." It seems a pity that the Executive officers, since the days of WASHINGTON, should all have to be convicted of ignorance of the Constitution merely to enable a few imbeciles to keep office.

Some of the City papers complain because the Mayor does not call the Board of Health together. Now as the Board of Health is only the Common Council, with the Mayor as a member and without a veto, it is difficult to understand how anything could be done by calling together the Board of Health. If the Aldermen, in their proper capacity, will do nothing but run the City into filth and debt, is it at all likely that they would do much better in the Board of Health? It has been asked whether a "rose would not smell as sweet by any other name." A similar question, with a difference, might be asked in regard to the Aldermen, before calling them together *by any other name*.

Nearly every one knows that there is a great deal of dirt in the streets. Another fact perhaps not so well known is, that a large force has been employed during the last five months, professedly cleaning the streets. Pay-rolls calculated to make a pretty large hole in the Treasury have already been presented for payment. Mr. DOWNING, under the direction of Mr. MORTON, is responsible for these long pay-rolls and little work. And yet this is the man that the Aldermen wish to legislate into the office of City Inspector, by an ordinance which they have passed. This fact that the Aldermen are trying to put him into the office of City Inspector contrary to the law, is not in Mr. DOWNING's favor. He should let the people know where he stands.

A full explanation of all the difficulty in filling the office of City Inspector, may lie in the fact that the amount disbursed for salaries in the City Inspector's Department is about $94 000 per annum, that about $7,000 is spent for cleaning markets, and about $400,000 for street-cleaning—making over half a million to be disbursed during the year.

B.

Walker's New Expedition—The Administration Alarmed.

In view of the rumored return of WALKER to Nicaragua, it has been thought desirable to strengthen the Home Squadron, for the purpose of preventing any new trouble in that quarter. There is already a large force assembled at and near San Juan, and if proper vigilance be exercised along the coast, no expedition can land, or, if it should succeed that far, can advance into the interior. The *Preble*, which reached Norfolk a few days ago, has been ordered to Central America, and it is said that other vessels of the late Paraguayan expedition are to follow immediately. Although efforts have been made to augment the Mediterranean squadron, no orders have yet been given to that effect, and the Secretary of the Navy is still undecided as to his course in this respect. The smallness of our available naval force is one of the great difficulties to be encountered in providing for an exigency of this kind. The regular stations must be kept up to their usual compliment, and the supply of vessels is not equal to the demand for extraordinary service.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia North American.*

The citizens of New-Orleans gave a dinner to Mr. James Robb, an old merchant, May 23, on the occasion of his departure for another residence.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

POPULAR HATS AT POPULAR PRICES.—KNOX has great tact in hitting the public taste. His last effort, "The Pride of Youth," was a signal success, and the young men show their appreciation of its merits by their preference for this beautiful and becoming fabric over all others. Those who want a good hat at a fair price, must seek it at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R'd.105	29 Erie Railroad...... 6⅞
1,000 U. St. 5s, '74...104	50 do...... 6⅛
10,000 U. St. 5s, '65...102	100 do...... 6
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.103⅜	100 do...... 6⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s...... 96¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.s15 37
17,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 84½	250 Mich. Central R... 42
5,000 do......b30 84⅝	350 M.S.&N.Ia Gtd stk 32
1,000 Cal. State 7s, Bs. 83	50 do......b30 32
3,000 do......	20 Panama Railroad...119
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 90⅛	60 Illinois Central R... 56¾
1,000 N.Y. State 5s,'60 100⅜	50 do...... 56½
500 N.Y. Cen. RR 7s.102	10 do...... 56
1,000 H. R. R. 3d Mtg. 71¼	50 do...... 55¾
6,000 Harlem R. 1st M 83½	50 do...... 55½
2,000 Ill. Central R. B. 79	200 Gal. & Ch. R......s10 64
500 do...... 79½	300 do......opg. 64
1,000 do...... 79½	50 do......s10 63¾
1,000 do......s60 78	100 do......opg. 63¾
10 Common'th Bank.. 99¾	100 do......s30 63¼
31 Am. Ex. Bank....103½	150 do......s30 63¾
17 Manhattan Gas Co..152½	250 Clev. & Tol. R......s10 26¾
30 Pacific M. S. Co..... 74	150 do......b30 27
60 do...... 73¾	360 do...... 27
10 N. Y. Central R.... 73	200 Chic. & R. I. R....s10 59
885 do......c 72¾	50 do......c 59⅞
500 do......s3 72¾	125 do...... 59¾
200 do......b60 72¾	300 do......b60 60
50 do......s30 73	200 do...... 59½
50 do......s7 72¾	50 do......c 59⅞
100 do......s30 71¾	50 do...... 59½
100 do......s60 71½	100 do......s3 59½
250 do......c 72½	100 do......s30 59
100 Reading Railroad.. 43	300 do......s3 59

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74.s60.103¼	100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd. 18⅜
2,000 do......103½	30 Mich. Central R.... 42
3,000 Missouri State 6s 84⅝	30 do......b60 42½
5,000 do...... 84½	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia R. 9¾
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b 81½	100 Ill. Central R....s60 55
40 Metropolitan Bank.113	60 Gal. & Chi. R....opg 64
25 Phenix Bank......112	100 do......s15 63⅞
13 Bank of America...113	350 Chi. & R. I. R....s3 58¾
8 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 94½	300 do...... 58¾
100 N.Y. Cent. R....s60 71½	150 do...... 58⅞
50 do......s3 71¾	100 do...... 58⅞
450 do...... 72	200 do......b30 59
25 do......s60 72	50 do......s3 58¾

MONDAY, May 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 28, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 21:

Decrease in Loans	$1,563,893
Decrease in Specie	1,770,185
Decrease in Circulation	2,991,775
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	120,070

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 29, 1858.	May 28, 1859.	May 21, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,324,657
Loans	116,650,943	127,137,660	128,701,553
Specie	31,496,144	24,319 822	26,090,008
Circulation	7,252,615	8 232,653	8,352,723
Gross Deposits	99,351,901	107,064,005	112,731,646
Exchanged	16,199,657	21,401,650	24,177,516
Undrawn	83,152,244	85,562,355	88,554,130
In Sub-Treasury	6,398,562	4,752,086	5,488,305

The Bank Averages show less Specie by about $300,000 than we estimated this morning from the run of the large Banks in and around Wall-street. But the showing is better than the average calculation of the Street, which ranged $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. The Banks lose about one-third the shipments abroad. The liquidation of the Loans, although nothing forced, is much heavier than looked for. Adding this payment of $1,563,000 to the Banks themselves to the remittances abroad of $5,126,000 in Bullion to Europe and we have a fair illustration of the resources of the Money Market. The two items amount to $6,689,000; of which $2,991,000 was drawn from the Deposit line; $120,000 from Circulation; $184,000 received for enlarged Capital of Mechanics' Banking Association; and $3,394,000 collected from the country; including, of course, the remittances from California. The Statement, altogether, is one that will afford assurance of a steady movement in the market for all regular money accomodation inside of 60@90 days, while the export movement of Specie is inducing sufficient caution to shut out long paper, made against sales of Foreign Merchandise, except at extra rates of interest. To-day there is no difficulty in obtaining demand and short-notice loans at 5@6 ℔ cent., and short discounts at 6@7 ℔ cent., while some fair single-name long bills could not be sold on the Street better than 8@9 ℔ cent.

The Exchanges for the Boston steamer open with business at 110 at 60 days on London, and 110⅝ at sight. The extreme Banker's quotation is called 110@110¼, and 110½@110⅝. The demand is not so brisk as last week, and the Specie export, from present appearances, will be cut down more than one-half. The amount likely engaged by express to Boston is $750,000. Two steamers, the *City of Baltimore* and the *Vanderbilt*, sail direct on Saturday. The Specie receipts in Bank to-day are $140,000 in Silver, per *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, and $260,000 out of the Sub-Treasury in excess of the Customs paid into that office. The sum of $100,000 in Gold also came out of the private vault of the Bowery Savings office, in exchange for Government Treasury Bills The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon stands $4,493,383. We have advice of $150,000 on the way from New-Orleans per steamer *Cahawba*.

Some of our cotemporaries have a curious way of jumping at conclusions, in regard to what they are pleased to term the *actual* Specie in Bank, whenever the Averages of the week create agreeable disappointment. The *gain* on the Average of last Monday being unexpected in the general calculation, after shipping three millions, the shipment of the previous Saturday was at once deducted and by a single dash of the pen, and only twenty-four, instead of twenty-six millions allowed to be in Bank. To-day the Average leaves nearly twenty-four and a half millions, after shipping five millions additional, and one of our good neighbors, this afternoon, taking his cue probably from some disappointed croaker, *not* of the Press, but the Clearing-House, ventures the bold, but ridiculous assertion, that "the actual coin in Bank is probably down to twenty-one and a half millions, and will not be more, *if as much*, at the next report!" Similar predictions were freely circulated in the course of last week, emanating, no doubt, from the same source, and up to nearly the last day of the week, and which, if any way near the mark, would have left the Average to day scarcely twenty-three millions. We know of no fairer means of determining the Specie strength of the Banks than the present excellent Average Law, and it is a poor compliment to the financial intelligence of the community to undertake to impair this test by assertions which have no foundation in the known income and outgo of Specie in the course of the week. The truth is, that since the abortion of the Bullion Bank project of last Winter, and the poor figure cut by the New Lights on Currency in Clinton Hall, nothing seems too absurd to emanate from the President and Corresponding Secretary of that notable conventicle, who still hold their places as consulting counsel and head clerk at the Clearing-House.

The one day's later intelligence from Europe his morning varied but slightly from the mark news by the *New-York*, noticed in our last summary. Interest is lower at Hamburg, and the Funds are steady and Money easy in London The discount rates are reported by private letters ¼@½ ℔ cent. below the Bank rule. The French Funds continue firm. The improvement in Illinois Central shares continued in London. The following is the circular to the English stockholders in regard to filling up the scrip stock:

LONDON, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

SIR: The undischarged liability on the stock of the Company being a source of anxiety to many of the shareholders, the London Committee agreed, some time since, with the Directors in New-York that it would be desirable to adopt, if possible, some plan whereby the shareholders might have the means of converting their shares into paid-up stock, on terms which shall not be disadvantageous to the general interests of the Company, or injurious to its credit and existing obligations.

The Directors have decided that this may best be accomplished by giving shareholders (as expressed fully in the annexed resolutions of the Board, and Directors' explanatory statement) the power of paying up in advance their shares in full at a rate of interest equivalent to a dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on the $100 share, or 10 ℔ cent. on the $40, when thus contributed.

You are aware that the Freeland bonds of the Company mature in September, 1860, and, as shown in said resolutions, it is proposed to receive these bonds at par in payment of the $40 per share, thereby hastening their extinction, and giving shareholders the benefit of any discount on the bonds so long as they can be purchased below par. The Freelands themselves, and the existing notes for lands already sold, (estimated collectively to amount to $4,656,000) would thus be relieved from mortgage, and afford an ample guaranty, independent of other resources of the Company, for the due payment of interest to the shareholders on the paid-up stock. It may be well to remark that this interest would not form a new charge on the Company's resources, except in so far as it may be in excess of the existing interest on the Freeland bonds.

In the event of your wishing to avail yourself of this proposition, be good enough to fill up the inclosed application, specifying the number of shares which you wish to pay up in full, and the mode in which you propose to make the payment; upon the completion of which, and the surrender of the old certificates, we shall be prepared, on their arrival from New-York, to issue new certificates, $100 paid, with half-yearly coupons attached, to those shareholders who may be registered on the English books.

In the case of shareholders registered in New-York, who may wish to make the payments in this country, we are likewise authorized to receive the same, and to stamp the old certificates with the payments in full marked thereon. For the convenience of shareholders, we will also undertake to transmit to New-York (giving in the meantime our formal official receipt) the certificates so stamped, and delivering in due course the new certificates.

The debentures recently subscribed for, will, in terms of our circular of the 7th instant, be available at par, in the same manner as the Freeland bonds, for payment of the stock in full.

We are, sir, yours faithfully,
ROBERT BENSON & CO.,
Agents of the Company.

The Stock market opens this week quite irregular in the tone of the dealings, and without much apparent reference to the foreign news or the Bank movement. As noted this morning, the market appears to have taken an independent turn since the rise of 1 ℔ cent. in interest and the export of heavy sums of Specie. It may be that these influences have been discounted. The State Stocks were again firm to-day; Missouris scarce for delivery and commanding 84½, cash. A short sale of United States 5 ℔ cents. was made this afternoon, 60 days' option to the seller, at 103¼ ℔ cent. New-York Central was sold in the forenoon at 72⅝@72½, and advanced to 73¼@73½ after the printed list in the afternoon. Since the heavy settlements of last week in Rock Island, no *Bull* effort appears to have been made to support the price, and the *Bears* are making new contracts at 59@58⅝ per cent. There is a renewed disposition shown to sell Pacific Mail for delivery ahead, and the cash stock in consequence fell to 72 per cent. Panama is steady. Galena firm at the close. Toledo fell back to 27 per cent. Michigan Central steady at 42. Illinois Central shares and bonds rather weaker than on Saturday. The general market closed with much irregularity in prices. New-York Central appeared to have the best support on the Share list and Missouri sixes on the Bond list.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 28.	LOANS. May 21.	SPECIE. May 28.	SPECIE. May 21.
Bk. of New-York	4,365,655	4,442,137	1,185,801	1,164,704
Manhattan Co.	5,097,501	5,171,362	611,821	811,518
Merchants' Bank	5,794,296	6,157,610	1,687,684	1,661,767
Mechanics' Bank	4,037,907	4,100,067	928,382	956,026
Union Bank	3,119,745	3,195,264	574,987	739,272
Bk. of America	6,669,767	6,532,627	1,884,634	2,742,476
Phenix Bank	3,177,667	3,218,419	558,983	366,523
City Bank	2,197,194	2,176,063	370,879	480,817
Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,031	1,338,782	195,397	203,840
Fulton Bank	2,200,737	2,065,841	388,542	473,216
Chemical Bank	2,002,398	1,950,939	944,471	1,098,899
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,050,069	2,081,877	213,743	237,275
National Bank	2,203,083	2,186,699	329,970	361,332
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,791,459	1,782,653	186,794	264,971
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	885,922	855,083	181,733	178,904
Greenwich Bank	768,174	768,891	55,392	57,679
Leather Man. Bk.	2,014,589	2,229,729	484,327	363,354
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,269,903	1,287,569	192,024	213,742
Bk. St. New-York	3,813,514	3,833,195	1,488,304	1,423,022
Am. Exchange Bk	7,037,409	7,238,289	1,366,171	1,381,839
Bk. of Commerce	12,517,279	12,639,117	1,966,470	1,905,775
Broadway Bank	2,662,371	2,666,115	399,599	383,907
Ocean Bank	1,558,110	1,612,471	203,893	228,111
Mercantile Bank	2,770,795	2,926,488	316,369	273,492
Pacific Bank	1,136,997	1,164,252	224,336	197,572
Bk. of Republic	4,240,217	4,366,338	1,017,356	1,025,707
Chatham Bank	699,902	699,266	91,132	82,461
People's Bank	701,271	697,845	97,667	103,111
Bk. of N. America	1,740,604	1,662,297	257,770	403,844
Hanover Bank	1,497,721	1,509,421	150,757	176,335
Irving Bank	823,160	861,860	99,224	168,403
Metropolitan Bank	6,157,653	6,436,245	1,075,159	1,031,734
Citizens' Bank	726,848	753,247	113,157	100,452
Nassau Bank	1,676,238	1,685,900	258,905	259,811
Market Bank	1,750,512	1,738,077	283,878	300,791
St. Nicholas Bank	1,121,958	1,128,797	206,285	175,295
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,892,711	2,996,621	407,583	478,950
Corn Exch. Bank	1,767,027	1,747,069	345,093	351,098
Continental Bank	3,696,367	3,747,453	527,446	559,812
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,132,230	1,132,660	187,188	215,683
Oriental Bank	572,000	571,857	71,840	77,670
Marine Bank	986,058	980,392	101,354	114,013
Atlantic Bank	568,321	593,393	104,946	74,619
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,659,614	2,671,284	265,741	307,536
Park Bank	4,751,807	4,646,593	1,171,196	1,203,204
Artisans' Bank	1,083,075	1,074,780	135,263	110,377
Mech. B'g Ass'n	633,986	581,879	82,222	104,419
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	454,189	456,514	55,567	54,105
N. Y. Exch. Bank	324,545	370,808	21,739	35,767
Bull's Head Bank	401,033	410,687	48,502	41,751
N. Y. County Bank	408,665	426,714	44,825	43,124
Grocers' Bank	494,734	502,783	62,071	85,203
East River Bank	343,380	351,514	30,519	35,157
North River Bank	424,492	425,030	59,667	80,606
Total	127,137,660	128,701,553	24,319,822	26,090,008
	Decrease $1,563,893		Increase. $1,770,186	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 28.	CIRCULATION. May 21.	DEPOSITS—NET. May 28	DEPOSITS—NET. May 21.
Bk. of New-York	412,531	422,198	3,021,687	3,043,040
Manhattan Co.	322,687	324,978	2,994,644	3,237,336
Merchants' Bank	159,688	161,464	4,538,128	4,843,167
Mechanics' Bank	286,883	292,625	3,178,001	3,302,495
Union Bank	170,300	172,554	2,404,800	2,700,460
Bk. of America	123,548	118,384	5,580,246	6,288,328
Phenix Bank	124,127	124,269	1,931,718	1,698,717
City Bank	......	....	1,524,091	1,759,859
Tradesmen's Bank	311,442	310,132	748,686	758,438
Fulton Bank	156,134	161,275	1,897,167	1,856,120
Chemical Bank	288,949	294,585	2,336,717	2,434,709
Merch. Exch. Bk.	141,173	142,766	982,435	1,040,536
National Bank	125,686	129,306	1,106,050	1,114,054
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	177,854	185,064	1,183,129	1,236,051
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	134,031	134,001	795,121	815,947
Greenwich Bank	134,699	131,707	564,344	561,066
Leather Man. Bk.	261,500	286,954	1,409,318	1,455,931
Seventh Ward Bk	213,082	215,583	687,184	700,745
Bk. St. New-York	263,581	271,223	3,267,624	3,203,070
Am. Exchange Bk	218,649	232,499	4,252,707	4,394,314
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,766,231	5,818,140
Broadway Bank	264,637	265,509	1,920,212	1,913,909
Ocean Bank	109,080	112,669	913,761	964,019
Mercantile Bank	31,723	34,367	2,022,309	2,105,656
Pacific Bank	123,687	125,973	946,038	952,825
Bk. of Republic	214,552	213,364	3,466,578	3,529,090
Chatham Bank	123,790	125,297	437,577	430,212
People's Bank	119,078	118,407	479,916	473,155
Bk. of N. America	86,535	87,425	968,082	1,015,227
Hanover Bank	90,367	89,093	716,272	735,419
Irving Bank	129,068	129,023	579,582	645,936
Metropolitan Bk.	229,700	236,540	3,586,163	3,879,663
Citizens' Bank	148,565	150,624	568,989	584,699
Nassau Bank	127,680	125,127	976,305	935,818
Market Bank	211,879	213,379	1,125,950	1,145,256
St. Nicholas Bank	91,208	93,234	748,059	693,487
Shoe & Leath. Bk	99,273	101,759	1,910,282	2,080,023
Corn Exch. Bank	134,524	140,101	1,074,971	901,913
Continental Bank	165,678	173,769	2,332,016	2,452,303
Bk. of Commw'lth	180,112	186,654	858,471	807,044
Oriental Bank	101,574	103,138	360,864	358,983
Marine Bank	119,746	117,337	509,171	519,213
Atlantic Bank	89,939	92,904	280,864	293,291
Imp. & Traders' Bk	201,206	204,054	1,544,554	1,612,311
Park Bank	189,631	182,339	3,949,962	4,004,282
Artisans' Bank	94,461	93,021	623,252	598,877
Mech. B'g Ass'n	92,217	91,750	293,986	306,509
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	139,674	143,313	234,933	224,681
N. Y. Exch. Bank	97,250	99,471	297,766	331,731
Bull's Head Bank	103,911	101,303	372,142	377,733
N. Y. County Bk.	88,339	90,349	305,569	347,082
Grocers' Bank	39,767	41,774	361,125	385,517
East River Bank	84,552	83,807	221,248	259,674
North River Bank	77,468	73,294	366,363	385,701
Total	8,232,653	8,352,723	85,562,355	88,554,130
	Decrease...$120,070		Decr'se. $2,991,775	

The following is the last return from the New-Orleans Banks:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 21.	LOANS. May 14.	SPECIE. May 21.	SPECIE. May 14.
Citizens' Bank	$4,618,828	$4,658,288	4,018,462	$3,590,262
Canal Bank	1,313,271	1,315,986	1,199,990	1,208,613
Louisiana	2,261,180	2,206,881	3,261,381	3,487,481
Louisiana State	4,327,189	4,283,955	3,488,194	3,893,136
Mech. & Trad.	1,026,345	1,099,898	558,002	535,838
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,287,108	1,197,298	526,371	671,453
Southern Bank	173,305	1,150,733	457,084	319,770
Union Bank	1,055,061	759,818	517,149	639,251
Merchants' Bank	778,444	869,908	451,098	316,903
Crescent City	950,535	1,090,979	176,177	249,657
Bank of America	1,184,221	1,090,979	546,989	618,786
Total	18,925,457	18,948,833	15,203,875	15,534,149
	Decrease...$23,376		Decrease... $330,274	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 21.	CIRCULATION. May 14.	DEPOSITS. May 21.	DEPOSITS. May 14.
Citizens' Bank	4,294,650	4,382,180	5,193,002	4,919,325
Canal Bank	1,217,897	1,236,472	1,132,584	1,142,886
Louisiana	995,114	1,043,178	4,577,100	4,731,668
Louisiana State	3,039,685	3,076,355	5,328,995	5,651,014
Mech. & Traders'	404,470	412,600	848,892	1,044,619
Bk. of N. Orleans	669,755	679,430	964,813	1,152,101
Southern Bank	290,590	282,930	541,596	531,410
Union Bank	595,565	600,855	959,186	1,093,344
Merchants' Bank	382,420	382,195	898,317	783,312
Crescent City	209,700	203,830	341,156	396,347
Bank of America	235,940	231,975	1,182,878	1,219,542
Total	12,326,726	12,513,001	22,093,407	22,697,608
	Decrease...$186,275		Decrease ..$694,101	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 21.	EXCHANGE. May 14.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 21.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 14.
Citizens' Bank	1,847,666	2,079,888	608,696	542,170
Canal Bank	979,570	1,187,000	185,393	218,913
Louisiana	976,032	924,830	487,533	621,741
Louisiana State	1,062,109	1,188,035	372,661	377,088
Mech. and Trad.	452,271	573,435	19,296	30,901
B'k of N. Orleans	472,828	541,565	116,621	136,635
Southern Bank	1,668,162	1,196,899	......	......
Union Bank	341,160	316,434	159,916	170,843
Merchants' Bank	204,469	371,732	81,333	89,021
Crescent City	98,340	37,428	32,512	34,660
Bank of America	26,721	26,721	5,572	4,059
Total	7,523,425	8,439,685	2,062,448	2,127,927
	Decrease.. $910,263		Decrease.. $65,480	

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning says of a new enterprise in the way of Wall-street journalism:

"A new commercial paper was issued to-day in Wall-street, and made a very creditable appearance. It is called *The Wall-street Underwriter*, and is published by Messrs. GRIERSON & ECCLESINE, to be issued weekly at $3 per annum. Mr. GRIERSON, formerly financial editor of the *Evening Post*, and more recently of the *Daily News*, is a painstaking writer, well known in commercial circles; and his partner has a wide acquaintance among Insurance Companies."

Mr. GRIERSON, with whom we have been acquainted for several years, has our best wishes for the success of the new paper.

Real Estate......MONDAY, May 30.

No public sales to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 2 lots on the east side of Broadway, 102 feet north of Thirty-ninth-street, 51 feet front, 50 feet rear, 102 feet in depth on the north line, 90 feet on the south line. On the lots are four two-story brick houses, each 12¾ feet in front by about 40 feet in depth. Rented for $600; sold for $12,500.

We report the sale of 4 full lots southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, for $29,000. Sold by J. P. NESBETH, to Mr. JOHN MILDRUM, builder. He will erect upon them five first-class brown-stone stores in the front, and two first-class dwellings in the rear fronting on the street.

CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION.—According to public notice, a meeting of the owners, and others, of property between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues, was held yesterday at the rooms of the Real Estate Owners' Association, No. 31 Pine-street, for the purpose of taking preliminary measures for the appointment of three suitable Commissioners of Appraisement of the property within the above-named boundaries. The meeting was called to order by HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Esq. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, Esq., (one of the largest owners,) was appointed Chairman, and —— WARD, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the property bounded on the Fifth and Eighth avenues and One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets is about to be incorporated within the present limits of the Central Park; and

Whereas, By said act the owners of the property within the above named boundaries are entitled to the nomination of three suitable persons as Commissioners to the Supreme Court for confirmation; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to which Committee shall be added the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, which Committee shall have full power to take all necessary steps in behalf of the property owners for the selection of three suitable Commissioners of Assessment and Appraisement, and report their proceedings to a future meeting of property owners, to be called by the Secretary, under direction of the Chairman of this meeting.

Resolved, That in making nominations the said Committee shall receive and consider all such names as may be submitted to them by any of the property owners interested.

Under these resolutions the Chairman appointed the following as the Committee of nomination: H. H. Elliott, J. N. Ballustier, Theodore E. Tomlinson, the Chairman and Secretary being members *ex officio*.

No further action being required, the meeting, which was large and highly respectable, adjourned to meet again on call of the Chairman.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 30.

The specie in the Philadelphia Banks has decreased $400,388 during the past week.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand and firmer; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 for ordinary State from Upper Lake Spring Wheat; $7@$7 37½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $7 50@$8 for double extra. WHEAT—No demand and nothing doing in WHEAT. CORN firmer; sales 2,000 bush. unsound at 75c., and 13,000 bush. sound Illinois at 80c. OATS selling in a retail way at 56c. WHISKY nominal at 26c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports to-day*—200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 30—6 P. M.

The market for FLOUR and GRAIN is very quiet, no sales of moment having been made. Since the steamer's news was made public a firmer feeling among holders is apparent. CANAL FREIGHTS nominally 25c. on Flour, 6¾c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn, to New-York. Lake imports and Canal exports unimportant. The total amount of Grain afloat from the upper Lakes for this port is 132,000 bushels Wheat and 37,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, May 30.

FLOUR heavy, but prices nominally unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls., for retail and river trade. WHEAT offering freely at $2 for White Canada, buyers are out of market; the only sales were, damaged Canada, at $1 75. CORN opened firmer, but the market was less active at the close; sales, 16,000 bushels, at 90c. for Round Yellow; 85c. for White. OATS offered freely at 51c.@52c. for State, but no buyers. WHISKY quiet and steady at 27c.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, at easier, but not quotably lower prices; Middling 11c.@11¼c. CORN—A declining tendency. Sales at 98½c. FLOUR—A declining tendency. Sales at $6 50 for superfine. PROVISIONS—Very dull.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 30.

COTTON—Little inquiry, and prices weak.

AUGUSTA, Monday, May 30.

COTTON quiet, and prices weak.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 30.

FLOUR advanced 25c.@35c.; sales 2,700 bbls, at $6 25@$6 60 for superfine. WHEAT dull, at $1 35@$40 for red, and $1 55@$1 60 for white. CORN active, at 82c.@85c. WHISKY steady, at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 30.

BREADSTUFFS dull and declining. Sales—WHEAT, 5,000 bushels, at $1 70@$1 80 for White, and $1 60@$1 65 for Red. CORN active; Yellow, 90c. OATS, 50c. CLOVER SEED advanced to $5 50. WHISKY dull at 29c.@30c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	June 4	New-York	Cork.
Vanderbilt	June 4	New-York	Southa'n.
North American	June 4	Quebec	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Wash'gton	May 25	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	May 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	May 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	May 28	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 28	Galway	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	June 6	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	June 10	New-York	Aspinwall
Coatzacoalcos	June 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	June 2	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	June 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre.—H. J. Raymond, New-York; Jerome N. Bonaparte and servant, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, 4 children and 3 servants, Paris; M. Morgan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Keitt, South Carolina; W. H. Beck, M. Buniage, bearer of dispatches to Paris; Chas. B. Morton, P. O. Baker, S. A. Dubois, H. Allibert, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Clark, Jr., New-York; J. Omanza and friend, Mrs. Lee, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herriman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglass, New-York; Mrs. J. Meinell, New-York; Miss Valentina Despaigne, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Moore, New-York; Miss Alice Townsend, Miss Grace Townsend, Dr. B. L. Beadle, Dr. A. Dubois, Mrs. B. L. Beadle, Miss S. C. Beadle, Mrs. S. Heyward and servant, Miss Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. Schlotter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Peneyse, Mr. and Mrs. Holley, E. T. Craig, Tennessee; Mr. B. Landis, H. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Laberman, and 3 children, Mr. Clay, New-Orleans; Mr Desbantz, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. W. H Townsend, Mr. Arnonteros, H. Swift and friend, Miss J. M. Wallace, Mrs. Thomas C. Porter, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Babcock, Boston; Miss J. Eamos, Havana; Miss A. Rhodes, New-York; Mr. B. Allien, Mr. and Mrs Rhinelander, 3 children and servant, New-York; Miss Spannocchia; Mr and Mrs. Spannocchia and 5 children, Mr. Dufelbo and servant, Mrs. Trumont, New-Orleans; Miss A. Leybold, W. M. Singleton, Tennessee; Mrs. Ducy, Mrs. Macleod, Washington; Mr. Hurlimann, John Gut, Jas. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Marmillion, A. Dubammel and friend, Dr. Bailey and Master Bailey, Miss E. Galpin, England; Charles Marmillion, H. S. Brantly, A. Bougurrean, W. D. Glenn, Philadelphia; Mrs. Frost, Mrs. A. Amat, Mrs. Malga, Mrs. S. Fongesa and child, New-York; Mrs. Boyonier, Miss Martin, Mrs. E. Gautherin, Mrs. Jeannet, Mrs. Butterworth and servant, Miss E. Butterworth, Miss C. Butterworth, Miss B. Butterworth, Miss J. Butterworth, Mrs. B. Alsten, Mrs. P. Tricon, F. A. Reichard, H. Sautler, Mrs. S. Mottet and 2 children, Charleston; Mrs. E. Mottet, Chas. E. Stewart, Mr. Font, Mr. Mascoret, Mr. Malga, Mr. and Mrs. Corsini, Havana; T. Brooks, Rev. Dr. N. L. Frothingham, Boston; Miss A. B. Frothingham, Miss E. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McHenry, Georgia; Mr. De Tirado, Hon. Z. Pratt, F. Bantio, F. Bubio, Mr. Allennunda, P. Freipinier, Mr. and Mrs. Boix, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shegogue, Mrs. B. E. Gliman and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and servant, Boston; Miss Gardiner, Charles Gardiner, Jose Santiago, A. Hancy, Robert Cushing, Thos. Cushing, Boston; L. Grassilli, Mr. Casa, Mr. Guithern, Havana; N. L. Brewster, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. Abranez, Havana; Mrs. Berndes, Miss West, Dr. I. F. Belton, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Herlet and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Verran and 2 servants, Mrs. Ferran, Miss Ferran, Miss Chansey, Mrs. Mary Porter, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Certes, J. B. Pearson, W. H. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Famon Julia, Havana; J. Cala, A. Burgier, A. Dubirdet, Master Dubirdet, New-Orleans; L. Jonquet, Mrs. Bamon and servant, Jose Magrina, J. F. Fontana, J. Beck, D. Badere, A. Ancel, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Donaldson and child, A. Pongrais, J. L. Rogers, E. Church, F. Storm, Mrs. F. Storm, Mr. Kleinbach, Mr. Matagreu, E. Basreil, B. Lions, J. Lestroa, A. Borcles, Mr. Legrudois, Mrs. McRae, Miss Agnes Rey, Mrs. A. Grienmasa, H. Meyers, Mr. Walcker, A. Clercx, Mrs. Quidort, Miss Victeirne, Mr. Conte, Mr. Granada, Mr. Nararos, Mr. Cheirlet, John J. Coster, Mr. Leclurge, James Forsyth, P. Subater, Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. M. Marquan and 2 children—Total, 257. Specie $1,271,414.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—C. W. E. Shadrack, Maria Boffsommer, Wm. Pollitz, Mr. Hocks and family, Mr. Lelley, J. Oppenheim, D. Steder, Mr. Brown, B. Tonas, T. Allen, L. Allen, Mary Eden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 24 | Moon sets.... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 59 | Gov. Island. 7 48 | Hell Gate.... 9 CO

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Eargous & Co.

Ships Silas Greenman, Webber, New Orleans, W. T. Frost; De Witt Clinton, Funk, Liverpool. ——.

Barks D. Nickels, ——, Portland; Ellen, Muir, St. Stephen's; H. & F. W. Meyer, Cuba, Foster, St. John, N. B.——; A. Coombs, Drinkwater, Turk's Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ocean Favorite, Cann, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Joseph Cables, ——, Boston, G. L. Hatch & Co.; M. Means, Tibbetts, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Emma, Hanfield, Para, R. S. Corning.

Schooners Morning Star, (Br.,) Crispo, Charleston, C. H. Trumbull; Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Pictou. ——; Eldad, Dayton, Jacksonville Post & Small; H. E. Bishop, Amazeer, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark A. H. Badger, Means, Grand Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.

Bark J. C. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Sagua la Grande 17th inst., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld in co. with bark Damon, for Falmouth, and spoke her on the 20th, in lat. 28, lon. 79 40. Took a pilot 28th inst., 140 miles S. of Sandy Hook.

Bark Rolla, Rogers, Galveston April 27, with sugar to Peck & Church. Has had a continuation of head winds the entire passage.

Bark Jacob Merrill, Park, St. Jago, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Benner & Deake. Sld. in co. with schrs. Fredk. Reed, for New-York, and Emma Mayo, for Boston.

Bark Dorette, (Brem.,) Graban, Bremen April 22, with mdse. and 280 passengers to H. Koop.

Bark Victoria Reed, (of Bath,) Freble, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Ernst (Swed.,) Neukerck, Santos April 11, with coffee to Geo. Meke & Co.

Brig Samuel French, Parritt, Ponce, P. R., May 9, via Guayanilla 12th, with sugar to Sturges & Co. May 20, lat. 28 36, lon. 71 49, spoke schr. ——, hence for St. Thomas. Had a succession of calms and light winds the entire passage. Saw off Cape Hatteras a number of vessels bound N.

Brig Norfolk, (of Eastport,) Emery, Mayaguez, P. R., May 11, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig David Duffell, Phinney, Rondout, with coal, bd. to Boston.

Schr. J. R. Stoneback, Legg, Hamilton, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 21st inst., with fruit to James Douglass. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Galena, (of Freeport,) Waite, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Hickey, Tice, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Nantucket.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Corwin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Laguna, ——, St. George, Me., 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Tangala, Bramhall, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Belle, (Br.,) Mills, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Arietta, Robinson, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Breeze, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Senator, Hathaway, Port Ewen, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Oregon, Nash, Rockland 4 ds., lime to master.

Schr. Mary A. Jarvis, Walton, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

SAILED—Steamship Quaker City, for Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 30, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind S. and light; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, May 30, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind S. and light; weather clear.

SQUAN, May 30, sunset—One brig and one schooner off shore bound in. Wind E. N. E. and light.

NORFOLK, May 30—Arr. brig Samuel Francis, 14 ds. from Gurnaco, P. R., with sugar and molasses.

Left in port brigs Iceland and Queen Victoria, from New-York.

The steamer Block, from Baltimore for New-Orleans, caught fire and burned at the wharf, last night. She put in here for fuel.

Miscellaneous.

INLAND NAVIGATION TO GEORGIA.—The brig Victor, of Bath, Me., Capt. Moss, left Bath on the 16th of March, bound to St. Marys, Ga. On account of bad weather the Captain states that he was obliged to put into twenty-five ports between Bath and Norfolk. Dreading the storms of Hatteras he here took the short cut and passed through Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal, which has recently been opened. The vessel is 80 feet wide, and is too large to have passed through either the Delaware and Raritan, or the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—schr., (whaler,) of and from Provincetown, 12 ds. out, May 28, lat. 39, lon. 73 50.

Caroline—bark, strg. E., was passed, May 23, lat. 30, lon. 79.

Mohawk—schr., Staples, from Baltimore for Ponce, May 14, lat. 19 20, lon. 68 57.

Mortimer Livingston—ship from New-York for Liverpool, May 23, lat. 42 10, lon. 68 04.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Cay, T. I., May 16, brig Thos. Walters, for New-York, ldg.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 11, brigs L. & W. Armstrong, Thompson, from New-Haven discg.; Nuevitas, Nelson, ldg., for New-Haven; Montrose, do., for Richmond; Arcade, just arr. from Wilmington, N. C.

At Ponce, P. R., May 9, brig Borneo, Craig, hence, wtg. orders; schr. G. C. Gibbs, Gibbs, ldg. for New-York.

SPORTING.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION RACES, AT THE ECLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND, UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION JOCKEY CLUB.

FIRST DAY—TO START AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1859.—*Jamaica Stakes.*—A Sweepstakes of $100 each, h. ft., and $25 only, if declared on or before May 15, with $300 added by the Association, for three-year-old colts and fillies raised at the North; fillies allowed 8 lbs.; mile heats. Six to make a race, and three to start or the added money will not be given. Closed as follows:

1. F. Morris names b. c. Prophet, by Imp. Monarch, out of Cassandra.
2. Also, ch. f. Starbeam, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Miss Bailey.
3. J. & A. Bathgate name ch. c. Comet, by Imp. Trustee, out of Ornament by Shadow.
4. M. Ryan names b. c. Prince, by Imp. Monarch, out of Madonna.
5. Philo C. Bush names ch. f. Pauline, by Star Davis, dam by Monmouth Eclipse.
6. B. M. Whitlock names c. f., by Trojan.

SAME DAY—The Jockey Club Handicap, one mile and a half, for all ages—a Sweepstakes of $200 each, h ft., and $30 only if declared by the 15th of May; $1,000 added by the Club; the second horse to receive $100. Weights published by the 1st of May. Eight entries, and three to start, or the added money will not be given. Any number of horses may be entered and started by the same owner. Closed as follows:

1. F. Morris names b. g. Agitator, by Childe Harold, out of Emily Thomas, aged.
2. Also, gr. g. Throggs Neck, by Cracker, out of Sallie Ward, 4 yrs.
3. Lovell Purdy names Imp. b. c. Lochiel, by Sweetmeat, out of The Mitre by Cowl, 3 yrs.
4. Also, Imp. b. f. Fleeting Moments, by Bolingbroke, out of Queen of Cypress, 3 yrs.
5. T. & T. W. Doswell name b. h. Slasher, by Childe Harold, out of Sarah Washington, 5 yrs.
6. A. H. Dixon names b. m. Daphne (formerly Sallie Hampton,) by Imp. Glencoe, out of a Priam mare, 5 years.
7. M. Ryan names b. h. Zanoni, by Zingaree, out of Zeliska, by Willis, 5 years.
8. T. G. Bacon names b. c. Bill Cheatham, by Imp. Albion, out of the dam of Berry by Imp. Glencoe, 4 years.
9. Calvin Green names ch. f. Glencona, by Imp. Glencoe, dam by Imp. Envoy.
10. D. McDaniel names b. h. Don Juan, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Darkness by Wagner.
11. Also, ch. h. Gov. Wickliffe, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp. Barefoot.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $500; weights for age; two-mile heats; entrance, $25.

T. G. Bacon, names br. h. Bill Dearing, 5 yrs. old by Imp. Albion dam Ann Chase by Imp. Leviathan.

O. P. Hare, names br. h. Two Bits, 4 yrs. old by Imp. Revenue dam by Imp. Priam.

Calvin Green, names b. h. Robert J. Walker, 5 yrs. old by Camden dam by Boston.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

GREAT FOUR MILE DAY.

TO START AT ONE O'CLOCK.

The Union Selling Stakes.—A purse of $500, for all ages; mile heats, best three in five. The winner, after the race, to be put up at auction, and sold for $500. All above that sum, if any, to go to the Racing Fund. Entries to be made on or before the 1st day of June. *Weights*—3 year olds, 90 lbs.; 4, 104; 5, 114; 6, 121; 7 and upwards, 126 lbs. Horses entered to be sold for $400, allowed 10 lbs.; for $300, 15 lbs.; for $200, 25 lbs. Six to make a race, and three to start.

TO START AT THREE O'CLOCK.

The Union Stake.—Four-mile heats, by subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added by the Association. Four subscriptions, and two to start, or the added money will not be given. Closed as follows:

1. T. & T. W. Doswell name b. h. Slasher, by Childe Harold, out of Sarah Washington, 5 yrs.
2. O. P. Hare names br. h. Tar River, by Nicholas, dam by Cymon, 6 yrs.
3. T. G. Bacon names b. h. Bill Dearing, by Imp. Albion, out of Ann Chase by Imp. Leviathan, 5 yrs.
4. Calvin Green names gr. f. Eaglis, by Imp. Glencoe, dam by Grey Eagle, 4 yrs.
5. D. McDaniel names b. h. Don Juan, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Darkness by Wagner, 6 yrs.

THIRD DAY, JUNE 3.

Purse of $1,000; three-mile heats. Entrances to be made on Saturday, June 4.

SAME DAY.—*The Eclipse Sweepstakes.*—Sweepstakes of $300 each.—$100 forfeit, with $500 added by the Association, for three-year-old colts and fillies; fillies allowed 8 lb.; mile heats. Closed with the following entries:

J. & A. Bathgate name ch. c. Comet, by Imp. Trustee, out of Ornament by Shadow.

Lovell Purdy names Imp. English b. c. Lochiel, by Sweetmeat, out of the Mitre by Cowl.

Do., names Imp. English filly Fleeting Moments, by Bolingbroke, out of Queen of Cypress.

F. Morris names b. c. Prophet, by Imp. Monarch, dam Cassandra.

Philo C. Bush names c. f. Pauline, by Star Davis, dam by Monmouth Eclipse.

T. & T. W. Doswell name ch. c. Exchequer, by Revenue, dam Nina, by Boston.

SAME DAY.—*The Beaten Handicap.*—One mile and a quarter, for horses beaten during the meeting. Subscription $50, with $500 added by the Association. To close on Saturday, June 4. Weights to be declared on the following Monday. Badge tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies to the Badge Stand during the Meeting, can be had at the Jockey Club Rooms, No. 767 Broadway, and at all the principal hotels.

No horse will be permitted to start in any race during the Meeting, unless his rider is dressed in full jockey costume, as prescribed by the rules of the Club.

C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES,
ECLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

THE
OFFICIAL CARD OF THE RACES,
And containing the complete entries for each race, its conditions, the names and pedigrees of the horses, weights and colors of the riders, together with time-table and every facility for obtaining a complete record of each event, will be published on the Course every day of meeting, by authority of THE UNION JOCKEY CLUB.
JOHN DARCIE, Clerk of the Course.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.
ECLIPSE COURSE.

NOTICE.—The members of the Union Jockey Club can obtain their badges at the Club Rooms, No. 767 Broadway, on and after Tuesday, May 31, at the members' entrance to the course on the first day of the meeting.
CHARLES DICKINSON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
OPENING OF THE NEW SEASON,
FRIDAY, June 3.
DEBUT IN AMERICA
OF THE GREAT LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
ADELAIDE CORTESI.

Mr. Strakosch, encouraged by the great success that attended the late brilliant season at the Academy, has the honor to announce that the
NEW SEASON
will be commenced on
FRIDAY EVENING.

Mr. Strakosch has much satisfaction in being able to announce the engagement, for a limited number of nights, of
Mme. ADELAIDE CORTESI,
(engaged by Mr. Max Maretzek for the next Havana season.)

Mme. CORTESI will make her début in Pacini's grand tragic opera,
SAFFO,
which will be produced with all proper and needful stage accessories, and a distribution embracing
Mme. CORTESI,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Sig. BARILI.
Conductor.......................MAX MARETZEK

CARD.

Mr. STRAKOSCH begs to express to the public his most grateful thanks for the extreme favor which has been shown to him on all sides since the commencement of his career in America, and in announcing the début of Madame CORTESI would say one or two words by way of explanation.

Mr. Strakosch has been accused (by a prominent metropolitan) of bad taste in his manner of announcing artists. Adopting for the moment the eccentric and somewhat inelegant language of the writer alluded to, the Director of the Academy of Music "blows his own trumpet." Mr. Strakosch feels called upon to say, in reply to this superfluous musical charge, that if to direct the attention of the public to the previous career and remarkable successes of a great artist is such a terrible crime, then he can only acknowledge his guilt without any hope of future amendment or reparation

It seems to the Manager not only right but entirely proper, that he should take means to acquaint the public with the claims and qualifications of his artists. The public absorbed in its own affairs pays little or no heed to their movements.

This, if fairly done, assists both the artist and the public. As an artist himself Mr. Strakosch is animated by an *esprit du corps*, which induces him, aside from his own interest, to place those with whom he may engage in the best possible light.

In conclusion he regrets being obliged to be drawn into a controversy of any kind, but still thinks it necessary to reply and state facts fairly, and pursuing his usual course he respectfully asks the attention of the public to a few facts concerning the career of

Mme. CORTESI.

This remarkable cantatrice is of Spanish origin. In person she possesses all the peculiarities of her race—a splendid figure, commanding presence, a wealth of raven hair and magnificent eyes. She was born in 1832, and her musical education was finished under the supervision of the two great masters, Rossini and Donizetti. Her natural gifts were of a superior order. Joined with rare personal beauty, she had a fine, full, soprano voice, with refined artistic perception, and a soul to feel the sentiments which her rôles expressed. So Rossini writes to her: "You sing with your throat, your heart and your head." Although still a young artist, Mme. Cortesi has received more striking ovations, won more remarkable triumphs than most living artists. At St. Petersburgh the Emperor of Russia presented to her a splendid bracelet, and caused her to be engaged to supply the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Grisi. Mme. Cortesi has sung at Milan, Naples, and Rome, with the greatest success. The "Traviata" of Verdi, now one of the most popular operas in the modern répertoire, failed until she had undertaken the rôle, and created it. She is most distinguished in grand rôles, to which her talent as an actress, and her classic poses, bring the finest illustrative aids. Thus she has sung with the greatest success in "Norma," "Semiramide," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Ernani," "La Traviata," "La Favorita," "Saffo," and "Medea." Pacini, Mercadante, and other composers, have written operas expressly for her.

Such are the splendid antecedents of this great artist. If she shall be as successful here as in Italy, she will not be the first prima donna who will owe her reputation in London and Paris to New-York.

Mr. Strakosch thinks himself justified in announcing the début of Mme. Cortesi as one of the most important events of the year, and one that is well worthy the particular attention of the public.

SAFFO.

For the further information of the public the following historical sketch and analysis of the plot of the opera is given:

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SAFFO.

Six hundred years before the reign of Augustus, and in the forty-second Olympiad, there lived in Greece a young girl, who, although not strikingly handsome, was gifted with an ardent and enthusiastic heart, and as celebrated for her poetical compositions as for her misfortunes. Disdained by Phaon, a handsome youth of Mytelene, whom she loved, she sought a remedy for her violent passion by throwing herself into the Ægean Sea from the summit of the celebrated Promontory of Leucast, in whose furious waves she met death instead of the cure she had hoped. (The Promontory of Leucast was a frightful rock which jutted forth into the sea, and whose summit, rising to the clouds, was scarcely perceptible from its base. From this unhappy lovers threw themselves in order to be relieved of their disappointed passion. According to the fable, Venus cast herself from it (by the advice of Apollo) in order to cure herself of her love for Adonis; and, in fact, cures herself of it; for which reason the Greeks built a temple to that god (Apollo) near the promontory, from which he received the surname of Leucadio. History tells us that every woman who took the fatal leap fell a victim to her intrepidity.

ARGUMENT OF THE OPERA.

Alcandro, the high-priest of Apollo in Leucadia, was driven out of the circus in which the olympic games were held by the people, on account of the powerful emotions produced upon the audience by an elegy which Sappho delivered against the barbarous and inhuman Leucadian leap. The outraged priest of Apollo conceived the most dreadful hatred against the sublime poetess, and swore to be avenged. The prize of the olympic crown was awarded to Sappho for her famous oration.

Phaon, already jealous of the favors Sappho granted to the young Alceus, is the instrument of which the astute Alcandro avails himself to carry out his irresistible hatred against one who had been the primal cause of the insult offered to him. With much ability he speaks to him of the affection which he had formerly expressed for his daughter Climene, and, attacking him at the favorable moment, he exhorts him to forget forever the inconstant Sappho.

The latter uses every effort to dispel the suspicions which her lover had conceived, and which had been so dexterously excited against her by Alcandro. Phaon loves, yet doubts; and if for a moment he submits again to the chain, he as instantly recurs to the jealous thoughts which lacerate his heart, and the mere idea that the olympic wreath is to be wound around her brows by Alceus, he upbraids her and flies from her uttering maledictions.

The marriage of Climene and Phaon is about to be celebrated, when Sappho presents herself to the former, to whom she is unknown, imploring her protection, and that she would intercede for her with her father, Alcandro, to allow her to present her offerings to Apollo to appease his wrath excited by the contempt which she had shown for his worship in the Olympic games. Climene receives her with love and kindness, and offers to her her friendship, pure as that which she professed for her idolized sister, whose loss she still deplored, telling her that on so happy a day she could not be otherwise than well received; that her marriage was about to take place in a few moments. Sappho is delighted with these circumstances, and offers to celebrate her marriage by some verses of her own composition. She, however, feels that her wayworn attire would not permit her to be present at such a ceremony.

Climene instantly gives orders that Sappho be adorned in her best garments and proceeds to the temple, where she is expected. As soon as Sappho has attired herself, she presents herself in the temple: what is her astonishment on finding that her lover is the promised husband of Climene? She breaks out in delirious shrieks; recalling to him his loves and vows, and she decidedly refuses to leave the temple unless accompanied by her lover; however, when she knows that Phaon is already married, and no more belongs to her, she rushes furiously to the hymenial altar and throws it to the ground with sacrilegious hands. The Aurispices and priests of the Laucadian God tear her from the sacred precinct, amidst dreadful anathemas which they pronounce against her. The unhappy Sappho, bowed down under the weight of celestial malediction, her too feeling heart wounded by the recollection of her hapless love, decides on prostrating herself before Apollo, and to supplicate his priests to allow her to take the frightful Leucadian leap, to see if by this means she could extirpate from her perturbed breast the ardent passion which consumes her. The oracle is consulted, and the answer is in conformity with the desire of the unhappy poet. The rite is commenced, and the repentant Sappho is required, to state her name and place of birth, when it is discovered the one she bears is not her own; that her name is Aspasia, that she is daughter to Alcandre, and sister to Climene; this is proved by an amulet, which she wears around her neck. Her father wishes to save her from the imminent peril to which she has condemned herself, but the fatal decree is pronounced, the dreadful leap must be taken, and in it the celebrated poetess finds the sole remedy, which could close the wounds of her lacerated heart, being death, and an eternal sepulchre in the deep waves of the Ægean Sea.

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